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**Monday, February 20, 1961
Phalguna 1, 1882 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. L contains Nos. 1 - 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 20, 1961 [Phalgun
1, 1882 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Amendment of Extradition Law

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*142. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to
amend the extradition law; and

(b) if so, to which countries it will
be applicable?

**The Deputy Minister of External
Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):**
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed
to introduce shortly an Extradition
Bill to consolidate and amend the law
relating to the extradition of fugitive
criminals, which will also contain pro-
visions regarding its application to
different countries.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know the
names of those countries which have
been extending their co-operation in
the exercise of this extradition law?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of
External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru):** There is no question of
extending co-operation. With some
we have arrangement, treaties; with
others we have not. There is no ques-
tion of co-operation or lack of co-
operation.

1924(Ai) L.S.D.—1.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know if
Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma have
been extending their co-operation in
this regard?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not
understand the word 'co-operation'.
We have either treaties with them or
we have not. With some we are dis-
cussing this for a long time, it is pend-
ing still. There are certain difficult
points even with regard to countries
which have broadly agreed. It has
taken us years in correspondence to
get a proper formula accepted by
both.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: The
specific question is whether Pakistan
has agreed to this extradition law
which the Government of India wants
to have.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No country
has disagreed. The question is, some
points arise, some slightly different
points arise which we discuss, formu-
late, and there is a continued discus-
sion about how it should be put, how
it should be applied. But to put it
in that away as if some country is
standing out not prepared to co-
operate with us will not be correct.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know the
countries with which we have extradi-
tion treaties up to now.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is
a lawyer. He can refer to the books.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Books will not
reveal what the countries are.

Mr. Speaker: How does he practise
in a court of law where extradition
may have to be taken advantage of?

Shri Nath Pai: Pardon me, Sir. This
is a very legitimate information that
we are seeking. It is up to the Prime
Minister to disclose to the House the

countries with which we have been able to conclude such treaties.

Mr. Speaker: I believe the hon. Member is a barrister.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I also practised for some time. When there were various 'States' in our country, in regard to civil procedure, arrests, extradition etc. we had to utilise those powers. My objection is this. It is not one country or two countries. The hon. Member wanted a list of all the countries with which we have entered into extradition agreements. How am I going to allow that information to be given? Shall I say he may give the names of all the nineteen countries....

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister can give the information.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. If the hon. the Prime Minister is willing to answer, I have no objection.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am prepared to give that information. I can not give it now, I am afraid I have not got the list. But I am prepared to give it. This is a general extradition law, of course, on the basis of which we shall proceed. There are difficulties in our way, chiefly in regard to Commonwealth countries, to fit in with their laws. There is no conflict with any country over this matter. And so we have to have a general law, and normally we proceed with each country on a reciprocal basis.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether we are discussing this matter with U.K. in view of Phizo's escapade to that country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is a law for Parliament to pass. If it is passed, on the basis of that we discuss it with them. As regards Pakistan, about which one hon. Member asked, we have no extradition treaty with them at present, partly because we did not have this and we are dealing with this law—this law has always

appeared simple—but it has been with us, I do not know, for how many years, with discussions going on amid ourselves.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the extradition law applies to all the Commonwealth countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It applies to those with whom we have treaties. Our law applies to us and to those with whom we have treaties. We have not got treaties, separate treaties, with them, but the treaties will have to conform to the law that we pass here.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Deputy Minister said that we are proposing to formulate a law on this matter may I know whether we have the Commonwealth countries, including U.K., in our purview.

Mr. Speaker: The whole world is there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But there is this difficulty, and that is how there has been this delay; it will apply to every one on a reciprocal basis, I repeat. Therefore, it may vary with some countries but it will be within the ambits of this law. This Extradition Bill is coming up before the House in this session.

Mr. Speaker: We can have it discussed thoroughly then.

महात्मा गांधी के जीवन पर आधारित
फिल्म

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{ श्री भक्त दर्शन :
*१४३. { श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
{ श्री पांगरकर :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २२ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या ५६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महात्मा गांधी जी पर फिल्म तैयार करने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति

हुई है; और

(ख) यह कब तक सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिये वितरित की जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री आ० चं० जोशी) : (क) और (ख). फिल्म की तैयारी का कार्य चल रहा है। उम्मीद है कि यह १९६३ के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा। फिल्म के प्रदर्शन का प्रबन्ध इसके तैयार हो जाने के बाद किया जायेगा। फिल्म का निर्माण गांधी स्मारक निधि की देखरेख में किया जा रहा है।

(a) and (b). Work on the production of the film is in progress. It is expected to be completed towards the end of 1963. Arrangements for the exhibition of the film will be made after it is completed. The film is being produced under the supervision of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस फिल्म के निर्माण की चर्चा कई वर्षों से चल रही है, और अभी सूचना दी गयी है कि यह सन् १९६३ के दिसम्बर में समाप्त होगी क्या यह इतनी बड़ी भारी या महान फिल्म बन रही है या बहुत लम्बी फिल्म बन रही है जिसके लिये इतनी देरी हो रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : जी हाँ, यह महान फिल्म बन रहा है और यह फिल्म इस प्रकार बनाना पड़ेगा कि गांधी स्मारक निधि को संतोष हो कि फिल्म अच्छा और पर्याप्त है और फिल्म का प्रोडक्शन भी उन्हीं की देखरेख में हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं मंत्रालय की तरफ से कोई गारंटी नहीं दे सकता कि वह इतनी जल्दी तैयार हो जायगा जितनी जल्दी कि माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from the question of time, may I know who is actually producing it? Who is the director?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): In regard

to films which are produced by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the producer is the Films Division; the Films Division assigns a director for the work. But in this case the director is working under the supervision of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi which has appointed Shri Vithalbhai Jhaveri to act on their behalf in this matter.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह जो फिल्म बन रहा है, क्या इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि यह समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं में भी बने?

डा० केसकर : पहले तो यह हिन्दी में बन रहा है, अन्य समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं में भी बनेगा। मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि फिल्म बनाने के लिये जो मंटीरियल हमारे पास है, यानी जो अलग अलग शाट गांधी जी के हैं वह तादाद में बहुत ज्यादा हैं और भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के हैं। उनको जोड़ कर एक चित्र बनाना है जिससे विशेष दिक्कत हो रही है। किसी ऐक्टर को लाकर गांधी जी का फिल्म नहीं बनाया जा रहा है।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Up till now, how much has been spent and what is the estimate of the amount to be spent in total?

Dr. Keskar: I have not got the figure separately for this film. We have a number of films in production. The total amount spent will depend upon the length of the film.

Shri Palaniyandy: There is already a film on Gandhiji by Shri A. K. Chettiar of Tamilnad. Will the Government consult him also before producing this film?

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Sir. All films that have been produced on Gandhiji are being taken into consideration.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a movie film or is it just a cinematograph film or a magic lantern film?

Dr. Kesar: It is a documentary feature film; that is the technical title. There are two types of feature films, as they are now produced. We can have the life of Mahatma Gandhi acted by living actors. That is one thing. The other is to take only the real shots of Gandhiji's life and piecing them together with suitable background and producing a kind of a feature documentary. It is planned only to produce this type of feature documentary. We do not think it proper that somebody should act Mahatma Gandhi.

डा० सुजोला नायर : एक डाक्युमेंटरी फिल्म पहले भी गांधी जी के बारे में निकली थी और वह बहुत जगहों पर दिखाई गई थी। वह फिल्म गांधी स्मारक निधि के तत्वावधान में बनी थी। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कि यह जो अब एक नई फिल्म बनाई जा रही है इस में और वह जो पहले डाक्युमेंटरी फिल्म दिखाई जा चुकी है, उसमें क्या कोई विशेष और मूल भेद है या कि यह उसी प्रकार की ही चीज बन रही है ?

डा० केशकर : यह उसी प्रकार की चीज है। जो दो छोटी छोटी डाक्युमेंटरीज बन चुकी हैं वे गांधी जी के चरित्र के विशेष अंग पर ही हैं। यह नई फिल्म होगी तो उसी प्रकार की लेकिन इस बड़ी डाक्युमेंटरी में सारा उनका चरित्र लिया जायेगा।

डा० सुजोला नायर : श्रीमन्, मेरा अर्थ छोटी छोटी डाक्युमेंटरीज से नहीं है। एक फुल लेंथ डाक्युमेंटरी जो गांधी जी के बारे में बन चुकी है और जो दिखाई जा चुकी है, २, ३ वर्ष पहले दिल्ली के ही सिनेमा हाउसेज में दिखाई गई थी और जो कि श्री देवदास गांधी की देखरेख में बनी थी मेरा उस फिल्म की ओर इशारा है और मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो अब नई फिल्म बन रही है उससे किस प्रकार से अलग होगी इसके बारे में क्या कुछ बताया जा सकता है ?

डा० केशकर : जी हाँ यह उससे ज्यादा विस्तृत और पूरी होगी। श्री देवदास

गांधी ने जो फिल्म बनाई थी वह उस वक्त जो उनके पास मॅटीरियल उपलब्ध था और जो मिल सकता था उससे वह फिल्म उन्होंने बनवाई थी। यह नई डाक्युमेंटरी फिल्म बड़ी और ज्यादा विस्तृत होगी। वैसे मूल कल्पना श्री देवदास गांधी की उस फिल्म की है जोकि उन्होंने खुद बनाई थी।

Shri Goray: In view of the importance of this film, has the Government decided upon the Director?

Dr. Kesar: Mainly the film is produced under the direction of the Chief Producer of the Films Division. As I said the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has appointed its own representative who may also help in the production.

श्री जगदीश अदस्थी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि यह जो गांधी जी का जीवन चरित्र सम्बन्धी चित्र बनेगा तो उस फिल्म में क्या उनके जीवन चरित्र की समस्त घटनाओं को लिया जायेगा या केवल कुछ घटनाओं को ही लेकर बनाया जायेगा ?

डा० केशकर : उस फिल्म में ज्यादातर घटनाएँ आ जायेंगी। लेकिन अगर ऐसा हो कि किसी खास घटना के बतलाने के लिये कोई नया मॅटीरियल तैयार करना पड़े तो शायद उसमें उसका चित्रण न हो पाये लेकिन ठीक तौर से यह अभी मैं बतला नहीं सकूँगा।

डा० गंगाबिन्द दास : गांधी जी के जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले जो और अनेक लोग हैं उनके लिये भी क्या इस फिल्म में कोई आदमी लिये जायेंगे और क्या माननीय मंत्री को मालम है कि इस प्रकार के जीवित साधियों को दिखलाने के लिये एक खास तरह के चेहरों का प्रयोग किया जाता है और जो कि मोम के बनते हैं और जिस कला का विकास अमरीका में खास तौर पर हुआ है तो क्या इस बारे में अमरीका से या विदेशों से कोई मदद ले कर इस तरह के लोगों को यहां पर लाया जा सकेगा ?

डा० केशकर : जिस प्रकार के फिल्म प्रोडक्शन की कला का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया वह भी हमारे ध्यान में है। मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि हम ने लोकमान्य तिलक पर एक फिल्म बनाई जिसमें इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न किया गया और अभी श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर पर जो फिल्म बन रही है उसमें भी उस का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। अभी जो आप कह रहे हैं उसको भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : गांधी जी का कार्य चम्पारन से शुरू हुआ था तो मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि चम्पारन में गांधी जी ने जो सारा कार्य किया वह सारा मँटीरियल आप के पास आ गया है कि जिसको लेकर कि आप इस तरह का फिल्म बनायें ?

डा० केशकर : उस का मैं यहाँ जवाब न दे सकूंगा। माननीय सदस्य अगर चाहेंगे तो मैं उस का पता लगाने की कोशिश करूंगा कि उसका मँटीरियल भी इस फिल्म में है कि नहीं।

International Film Festival in India

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- *144. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 41 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to hold an International Film Festival in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Rules containing details of the Festival is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 37].

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement placed on the Table of the House I find that the festival will be non-competitive. What is the implication of the word 'non competitive'?

Dr. Keskar: In competitive festivals there is a jury who judges the best entry and suitable prizes are given to the entries. Here it will not be so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is said in the statement that this is being done to promote technical standards and to promote the knowledge of technique. I want to know how these two objectives will be achieved if no prizes or awards are going to be given.

Dr. Keskar: They will be achieved because the exhibition of suitable high standard films from different countries does help the film industry in India to learn new techniques and new standards. That is the real objective that we have in view.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We are concentrating too much on the first two or three questions. The next question is about iron ore. The hon. Members will do better to attend the festival than merely put questions here. It is not as if on every question there ought to be a supplementary. Of course supplementary can be asked on every question. I will make a suggestion. Hereafter, if necessary, I will make a list and call those questions first and then go to the other questions. I will put up in the notice board the previous day that I am going to call the questions in this order.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The only remedy is that the hon. Members must themselves exercise some discretion and pass over the small things and go to

more important questions. There are very important questions. In that case I will not exercise my discretion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Every day we have been covering only ten questions or less than that.

Shri Raghunath Singh: They are putting so many supplementaries; it is because of that.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

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- *145. { **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of discussions held recently between the State Trading Corporation of India and representatives of the Japanese Steel Industry, Japan has agreed to pay a higher price for Indian iron ore to be imported by her during 1961 as compared to the price paid during 1959 and 1960; and

(b) if so, full facts about this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) The matter is still under negotiations.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Osman Ali Khan: What is the price paid by Czechoslovakia for the supply of iron ore to that country?

Shri Satish Chandra: The prices are negotiated from time to time for different grades and for different periods. As we have many customers, it would perhaps be appreciated by the House that it will not be proper to publicise the prices for different transactions.

Shri Muhammed Elias: To how many countries is iron ore exported now and at what prices? How many countries are willing to buy iron ore from our country and at what price?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will table an unstarred question.

Shri Muhammed Elias: He was ready to answer.

Mr. Speaker: But I had not allowed. On that there will be supplementaries.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether it is a fact that Japan has indicated to give lower price than they were giving previously and therefore fresh negotiations are taking place?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is not a fact. We are demanding higher prices than what Japan was paying us and the negotiations have not yet been finalised. The matter is still under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister willing to answer the question of Shri Muhammed Elias? If so, he may answer.

Shri Satish Chandra: The main countries to which iron ore is exported are: Japan, Czechoslovakia, Poland, German Democratic Republic, Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy.

Shri Mahanty: I understand that a delegation of the STC is now in Japan, negotiating the price. May we know why the price was not determined before the STC agreed to export iron ore to Japan and why this novel procedure is adopted, namely, the export is made first and then the determination of prices is made?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is some misunderstanding. Firstly, the STC delegation was in Japan towards the end of November and in the first week of December. No price could be settled then and the delegation came back. At present, a representative of the

Japanese steel industry is in Delhi for further negotiation. As far as prices are concerned, the agreement is a long-term one entered into in 1956. It was decided then that the prices for each year would be decided in advance, in the beginning of the year, for the next year. So, the negotiations are for the supplies to be made next year and not for the supplies already made.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Has the STC made any stipulation that in view of the fact that low grade iron ore is not getting good market, along with high grade ore, some low grade ore, has also to be taken by the Japanese interests?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir. Some low grade iron ore is being supplied to Japan and there is an agreement to that effect.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : क्या यह हकीकत है कि जापान ने इस आयरन-ओर को जापानी बन्दरगाहों तक पहुंचाने के लिये मुआहिदे में यह शर्त रखी है कि इस को जापानी स्टीमरों और जहाजों के जरिये ही पहुंचाया जायेगा और हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजों को यह काम नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

[کیا یہ حقیقت ہے کہ جاپان نے اس آئرن اور کو جاپانی بندرگاہوں تک پہنچانے کے لئے معاہدے میں یہ شرط رکھی ہے کہ اس کو جاپانی سیٹیمروں اور جہازوں کے ذریعے ہی پہنچایا جائیگا اور ہندوستانی جہازوں کو یہ کام نہیں دیا جائیگا]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : ऐसी बात नहीं है । उस एग्रीमेंट में यह तय आ था कि कुछ हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तानी जहाज ले जायेंगे, लेकिन हमें उतनी आयरन-ओर ले जाने के लिए भी जहाज नहीं मिल सके जितना कि हम ने मुआहिदा किया था और इस लिए वह जापानी जहाजों में जाता है ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : इसकी वजह क्या है ? हमारे स्टीमर उसको क्यों नहीं उठाते हैं ? इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट को पालिसी क्या है ?

[اسکی وجہ کیا ہے - ہمارے سیٹیمرز اسکو کیوں نہیں اٹھاتے ہیں اس بارے میں گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی کیا ہے -]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैंने बताया है कि हमारे पास इतने जहाज नहीं हैं और इस वजह से जितने आयरन-ओर को खुद ले जाने का हम ने मुआहिदा किया है, वह ही हम नहीं ले जा सके ।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी : इस के लिए काश्मीर से शिकारे मंगा लिये जायें ।

Shri Achar: May I know whether it is true that the price of iron ore has risen in the world market and that in view of that fact Japan has offered a higher price?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is exactly the matter under negotiation. Because the steel industry is in a better condition today than it used to be two or three years ago, we want to price of iron ore to be raised.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Is it not a fact that Japan originally agreed to purchase six million tons of iron ore from the eastern ports? What was the agreement entered into and what was the condition for stipulating the price?

Shri Satish Chandra: The entire question is based on that. The original agreement was entered into in 1956 for the supply of 7.2 million tons of iron ore in the next five years. The supplies are being made from year to year and the prices are negotiated. Because there was a recession in the steel industry the prices charged during the last two years were less. When the industry is in a better condition, we want higher prices in the next

year, and negotiations are taking place according to the main agreement in which there was a term that the prices for each year will be decided in advance depending on the conditions in the world market.

Shri Mohammed Imam: If both the countries do not come to an agreement regarding the stipulation of prices, what will be the position? Will the original agreement become void or will it also be in force?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not want to take that pessimistic view. In these negotiations some agreement will be arrived at. The difference is not much. We are demanding two or three shillings more per ton than the original price, and are coming together gradually.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether any of those countries who are importing our iron ore has offered a better price than the existing price which Japan is offering? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Has that question been understood?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes; the prices are settled for each transaction according to the grade of the ore supplied, the world market conditions at that time and also the freight from India to that country. The importing country also comes into the picture, because it may be profitable for that country to obtain supplies from elsewhere. There are so many factors to be considered before prices are fixed and there cannot be any uniformity in that matter.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the agreement is only for iron ore of 60 per cent. fineness and, if so, whether the Japanese are willing to pay 82 shillings, whereas the Government of India is asking 84 shillings per ton?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not want to go into the matter of price negotiations.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it is a fact that of all the countries from where iron ore is imported by Japan, India's iron ore is the cheapest?

Shri Satish Chandra: Japan says that this is not so. (*Interruption*).

Shri Morarka: At what prices does the STC sell this iron ore to Rourkela and at what price it is exporting? Is it not a fact that the export price is slightly less than the price at which it is sold to the Rourkela steel plant?

Shri Satish Chandra: The STC does not sell anything to the Rourkela steel plant. The hon. Member is under a misapprehension.

Shri Morarka: The other day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel informed the House that all that they had purchased in eleven months had been from the STC. Therefore, I want to know whether the STC is selling the ore to Rourkela at a cheaper rate than the rate at which it is exporting?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will make enquiries.

Shri Satish Chandra: The State Trading Corporation exports iron ore. I have not seen the answer that the hon. Member refers to.

Mr. Speaker: Who gave the answer which the hon. Member referred to?

Shri Morarka: It was answered three days ago by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly verify. The hon. Minister is of the opinion that the STC only exports and does not sell to Rourkela. The Parliamentary Secretary seems to have given another version. Unless the hon. Minister also looks into the proceedings and then talks to the Parliamentary Secretary as to why he said so or why he believes like that, what is the meaning of going on asking further questions about it?

Shri Goray: It cannot be a minor item which they are selling to Durgapur. It is hundreds of millions.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are very anxious to know about it. It is a matter of substance as to why the STC is selling iron ore to the steel plant at a much higher price, if at all it is selling. The hon. Minister says that the STC is not selling. Therefore, of his own accord, he will look into the matter and make a statement some day.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Certainly we will look into that, but I think there might have been a reference to some other Corporation, say, the Mineral Corporation, and hon. Members might have misunderstood.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He mentioned the STC.

Mr. Speaker: Why imagine whatever he had said? The matter may be looked into.

Hostel for Single Female Government Employees

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- *146. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1527 on the 8th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the work of further revision in the plans and estimates for the proposed hostel for single female Government employees in New Delhi has since been completed;

(b) if so, what will be the prevailing range of rents under these revised plans; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the time by which the revision of the plans is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It will take some time before the plans are finalised. No definite date can be indicated.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the proposed hostel will be enlarged under the revised plan?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is our intention to provide for about 80 per cent. of the single female employees of the Government in the salary group of Rs. 150—500, and for about 50 per cent. of the male employees.

Shri Hem Barua: What is your reaction, Sir, about the use of the word 'female'? I am very much perturbed about it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is a professor, and possibly a professor of English. I am not a professor of English. But all the same, everywhere and especially in any railway station, you find the expressions, "Males, Females". I do not know what is the harm in using the word 'female'. It only shows a species, a genus. Possibly, 'men employees and women employees' could be a better usage. I will ask the office to use those words, but they had got it from the question itself, and if a change were to be made, the hon. Member who has tabled the question will ask, "Why did you change the word?" There is that difficulty. Hon. Members will settle it outside and tell me what expression could be used.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any site has been chosen for the proposed hostel?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes. So far as the hostel for gentlemen employees is concerned, it is in Lodi Road area. So far as the lady employees are concerned, it is in the Curzon Road area, known as the Sirmur plot, which at the moment is not in our possession.

It belongs at present to the State of Gujarat. We are in negotiation with them for the purchase of that plot.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिस्टल बनाने की जो योजना है यह बहुत पहले की है, तो फिर सको कार्यान्वित करने में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : I have regretfully to admit that this matter has been delayed too long, and I can quite understand hon. Members feeling sore about it, as we also do. There are however some difficulties in the sense that various Ministries are concerned with it. There is the Home Ministry which is a sort of protecting angel to the employees, the Finance Ministry which has to dole out the money and our Ministry which has to build. Then there are various problems whether it should be single-seated rooms or double-seated, whether it should have attached baths or not, etc. All these problems have to be sorted out and therefore, it takes some time.

Dr. Sushila Nayyar : I find that this hostel accommodation is meant for single female Government employees. Does it preclude women with children? There are a number of women who are working and earning a living with no male members with them—widows and so on. The hostel accommodation should surely be available for this class of women also. Will the hon. Deputy Minister be pleased to tell us if they are also included?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : That is another problem which arises with single lady employees with children. Normally speaking, regarding children of, say, above five or six, I should think there would not be much difficulty in providing for them in hostels.

Shri Hem Barua : Would not these single women Government employees hostels be a further inducement to their remaining single?

Mr. Speaker : No, no. Next question.

Third Five Year Plan

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*147. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur :**
Shri Hem Raj :

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the changes if any which have been accepted in the plan policy, outlay and allocations as a result of Parliamentary Committees' discussions of the Draft Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : The points made in the discussions of the Parliamentary Committees are being kept in view in finalising the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : My question is whether they have made any changes in the allocations. He says, the points are being kept in view. What has been the result of their keeping in view? They have now finalised the Plan and NDC has approved it. May I know whether as a result of these discussions, they have made any changes in the allocations? There were certain points which were very strongly urged in these parliamentary committees and I want to know whether as a result of these discussions they have made any change in the allocations. What is the use of their being kept in view when the Plan has been finalised?

Shri S. N. Mishra : The assumption is not correct. The Plan has not been finalised. We would take about two to three months' time—say, by April we propose to finalise the Plan. So, at the moment everything is under discussion. What the NDC did was that it raised the outlay from Rs. 7250 crores to Rs. 7500 crores, so far as the financial outlay was concerned. It also said that the physical programmes could go up to Rs. 8000 crores.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur : It was pointedly brought to the notice of

the Minister for Planning and the Planning Commission that as a result of the tentative plan allocations, the gulf between the backward areas and the comparatively better areas would be much more widened at the end of the third Plan. May I know if that has been taken into consideration and what they propose to do in the matter?

Shri S. N. Mishra: This is a very important matter. All I can say is that all these things are receiving the best consideration. At the moment the various Divisions of the Planning Commission are considering them. Finally they would be considered by the members of the Planning Commission before the Plan is finalised.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry just now said that they have got no ship to transport the iron ore to Japan and India is losing foreign exchange. May I know what steps the Minister is taking to increase the allocations for shipping and shipyards in the third Plan, which has been reduced by 50 per cent?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I would agree with the hon. Member that shipping is very important and this point was very well emphasised in the committee. All that I can say at this stage is we shall consider that in the appropriate context.

Shri Raghunath Singh: They have not considered it; they have reduced the allocation to 50 per cent of the target which was fixed by the National Shipping Board. There is no question of increasing it; they have reduced it.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Suggestions were also invited from the Members. May I know whether the Members concerned will be informed about the decisions taken before finalising the draft?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I do not know if the hon. Member is referring to the request made by the Congress Parliamentary Party. I am not sure if

he is referring to any suggestion made in the committee. So far as Members are concerned, we do not propose to send a reply to every individual Member. I do not think that this was the procedure which was adopted last time. But so far as Members are concerned, whenever they make enquiries, we want to satisfy them to the extent possible.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know what method will be employed to satisfy them?

Mr. Speaker: The object of appointing those committees was to have a frank discussion of the tentative proposals that have been placed. The evidence that was given and the valuable suggestions that were made run into some volumes. There were five sections and abridged editions of them have been circulated to all hon. Members. If they have got any further suggestions, there is no meaning in once again coming here. So, they are taking time to consider the whole matter and finalising it. That will be the final one. If, in the meanwhile, they want to change their particular viewpoint, they are entitled to write to the Minister, who will place it before the Planning Commission for its consideration. Let us not pursue this matter any more.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are in a difficulty. The difficulty is, the Minister says nothing has been finalised and everything is tentative, while we are told by the highest responsible authority that everything is now completely fixed. They have had negotiations with the State Government and they have given them certain allocations which are unchangeable now. At least let the position be clarified—what is the result of their negotiations with the various State Governments, what are the Plan allocations which have been indicated to the State Governments, whether they are still under consideration and whether there will be any impact of our discussions on them or not, etc. I want that position to be clarified.

Shri S. N. Mishra: I am at a loss to understand what is the highest authority to which the hon. Member is making reference.

Mr. Speaker: He says the Plan has been finalised and the final report has been sent and it is no good saying that they are still under consideration. The Minister can certainly say, "We have now come to a final conclusion and there will be no more changes". Or, he can say, "We are still consulting". They have consulted the Members of the House and there is a report. The other consultation will be with the State Governments. If in the meanwhile any representatives are received, they will be considered. I am not able to understand if there is any other representation that is possible. Have all those stages been completed or still if anybody writes to them or if the State Governments write to them, they will consider it.

Shri Ranga: They have to consider their pockets—the resources. The resources are not at the disposal of the State Governments.

Shri S. N. Mishra: If any useful suggestion is made even at this stage and if it is found feasible to accommodate it, it shall be done. All I can say is that many things are in a consideration stage. But I do not want to hold out any high hopes to the hon. Members about their suggestions.

Mr. Speaker: The final report will be published. Is it not so?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will hold their souls in patience. (*Interruptions*). Under the Constitution, it is the Minister who is responsible to the House. The tentative Plan has been placed before the House and Members have been given opportunities to sit together and give their views. They have made their suggestions. It is now for the Government to come to a decision. I am not going

to allow hon. Members to go on putting questions as to at what stage it is. Government are saying that they are considering the whole matter. As Shri Ranga says, there are financial considerations also. There is no good hustling them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about the budget? Will it not be based on the first year of the third Five Year Plan?

Mr. Speaker: The budget is going to be presented. What about the budget for the first year of the third Plan?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I cannot say anything about the budget provisions at this stage.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: So, your planning is so bad that it is no planning at all.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is stated in para 21 of the President's Address:

"The outline of the Third Five Year Plan has been completed by the Planning Commission with the co-operation of the State Governments and has been approved in principle by the National Development Council."

Now an answer is given on the floor of this House that nothing has been finalized. How are we reconcile these two statements?

Mr. Speaker: The outline has been finalized while the details have not been finalized. Since the Third Five Year Plan is about to start they have drawn up the outline. They are willing to modify the details here and there. They will go on modifying the details all the five years also, if necessary. There is no finality in this matter like 1, 2, 3 and final. I think enough has been said on this question. Next question.

State Industries

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- *148 {
 Shri P. G. Deb;
 Shri S. A. Mehdi;
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
 Shri Arjun Singh
 Bhadauria;
 Shri Goray;
 Shri Kadiyan.
 Shri Punnoose;
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi;
 Shri P. C. Borooah;
 Shri Nathwani;
 Shri Morarka;
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri;
 Shri Damani;
 Shri Achar;

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Planning Commission regarding public participation in the capital of State Industries; and

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission, after considering the report of the Working Group set up by it, has made certain recommendations to the Government. The details of the scheme will be supplied when it has been considered by the Government and final decisions taken.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know if any criteria has been evolved so as to allow the public, that is, the smaller investors to take shares in the State-owned industries?

Shri S. N. Mishra: This was considered by the Mazumdar Committee (Study Group) appointed by the Planning Commission. I cannot give the details of the report before they have been considered by Government.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the policy?

Mr. Speaker: How can he state the policy before a decision is taken?

Shri P. C. Borooah: What will be the percentage of shares that will be offered to the public?

Shri S. N. Mishra: All that is under consideration.

Shri Morarka: May I know the main recommendations of the Majumdar Committee. Is there any truth in the news item that has appeared in the press that the Committee has accepted the principle of public participation in the public sector industries?

Shri S. N. Mishra: As I said earlier, the report is being considered by Government and it would not be proper to disclose anything about this. At this stage to confirm or deny what the hon. Member said would amount to revealing the details.

Shri Tangamani: Now the various projects in the public sector are governed by various statutes. I would like to know whether they are going to change them and invite public to buy shares or stick to the old policy. What has the Mazumdar Committee.....

Mr. Speaker: It is the same question in another form.

Shri Warrior: There is a report that one or two companies have already taken a lead in this matter and have offered shares to the public for subscription.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can put a specific question that this is in contradiction to the answer that has been given to the hon. Minister. If he has information, let him put it clearly that is it not a fact that such and such company has already offered its shares to the public.

Shri Warrior: I would like to know whether the Hindustan Machine Tools have offered their shares for public subscription.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No, Sir.

Export of Artificial Silk Rayon to East Africa

*149. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1042 on the 30th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Indian Silk and Yarn Textiles delegation to East Africa;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the export of artificial silk Rayon to East Africa?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government have not so far received a report of the Delegation to West Asian and East African Countries sponsored by the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was stated that the report was under consideration. Now it is stated that Government have not received the report.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The report has been received by the Export Promotion Council and it is under their consideration. The Government works through the Export Promotion Council. What I said was that it is under discussion of the Council but not received by us.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government will consider the export of handloom textiles which have been manufactured out of the artificial silk to the East African countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is mainly meant for power-looms in the rayon textile industry.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the total quantity exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the East African countries are concerned, it is Rs. 9,99,000 worth in the year 1960.

Sheet Glass Plant in Andhra Pradesh

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*150. { **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre have received a scheme from the Andhra Pradesh Government for setting up of a Sheet Glass Plant at Hyderabad; and

(b) whether Government have given their approval to the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The proposal is being worked out by the State Government in details and their revised proposal is still awaited.

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know whether it has been decided to locate it in the private sector or in the public sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the public sector.

Shri Rami Reddy: What are the cost and capacity of this project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rs. 1 crore and 16,500 tons per annum.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether any amount has been set apart in the Third Plan for this project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Shri Heda: There is the Taj Glass Factory owned by the Andhra Pradesh Government which has capacity to manufacture sheet glass. May I know whether that plant will be expanded for this purpose or another project is being envisaged?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a new one. The Taj Glass Factory does not make sheet glasses. It makes hollow wares and bottles.

कांच की चूड़ियों का निर्माण

*१५१. श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कांच की चूड़ियां व कांच का अन्य सामान बनाने के बारे में कोई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का व्योरा क्या है और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जा सकेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस कार की कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Hon'ble Member is probably interested in information regarding any scheme drawn up for the export of glass Bangles and other Glassware. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) A Study Group has been formed under the aegis of the Glass and Glassware Panel of the Chemical and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta to examine the physical ability of the industry to export the various items and make a survey of the countries where these could be exported. As an incentive for exports the exporters registered with the Council are entitled to the import of:—

(i) Raw materials, components and consumable stores required for the manufacture of exportable items;

(ii) machinery and machine parts up to a maximum of 10 per cent. of F.O.B. value of exports required for replacement or for better finishing of the goods or for the balancing

of existing plant provided : expansion or fresh installation requiring approval of the Government is thereby involved.

(iii) Against all exports of Glass and Glassware a rebate of Rs. 27.60 per ton representing 6—8 per cent. of the cost of goods is permitted.

It is estimated that Glass and Glassware worth Rs. 48 lakhs would be exported during 1961.

(c) In view of the answer to part (b) above the question does not arise.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The statement says that certain incentives are being given for people who are exporting glass ware and bangles. May I know whether any incentives are being given within the country like supply of raw material for the manufacture of glass ware and glass bangles, especially coal and silica?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Coal, Coke and soda ash are being supplied not only for export promotion but also for internal consumption. We are trying to give them as much as possible.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the glass industry, especially in Uttar Pradesh, is starving for want of coal and manufacture is being stopped because coal supplies are not made in adequate quantities? As production would be affected by that, may I know whether Government would consider the possibility of increasing the coal quota, at least for the glass industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. House is fully aware, there has been a slight dislocation in the supply of coal not only for the glass industry but for the other industries as well and, to the extent possible, large amount of coal is being supplied to the UP glass industry and glass industry elsewhere. So, it is not a question of lack of coal. We are

prepared to give as much as the glass industry needs and we are giving them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not my question. I did not say that supplies have not been made presently. The glass industry has been demanding more quota from the Government and the Government has not been acceding to the demand of glass industry of UP. May I know whether Government will now accede to their request?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The information of the hon. Member is not quite correct. It is not so much a question of giving a quota. There is ample supply of coal for the requirements of all industry. Recently, there has been a slight difficulty, really speaking, in the movement of coal. But if the manufacturers want more, I can assure the hon. Member that we can give as much coal as the glass industry requires.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to the fact that the Chairman of the Railway Board has issued a statement only two days back that there has been no difficulty regarding the transport, there has been no short supply of wagons, they can move any quantity and the bottleneck as not at their end? He has gone out of his way to issue this statement only two days ago.

Shri Manubhai Shah: From a small question relating to the glass industry in U.P. or elsewhere, the larger question of coal, perhaps, may not be taken up in this question. I can assure him that the requirements of industries in general are even outstripping the targets originally fixed for the Second Plan for coal for industries. That is where the Chairman's statement, to which our attention has also been drawn, only suggests that he has fulfilled the targets of the Plan. But our increasing requirements are still short.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The statement says that certain incentives are pro-

vided for the export of these articles to outside countries. May I know whether the export is being made by the manufacturers themselves or other agencies are being set up for exporting them, and whether the Government would give the incentives to the manufacturers themselves for the export of glass bangles, etc.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally, this export we promote through the manufacturers themselves. But, when they are small people, we rather make their associations or State Trading Corporation come to their help. The incentive benefits are made to pass on to the manufacturers.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that the estimated export for 1961 will be Rs. 48 lakhs. May I know how much was exported during the year 1960?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs. 38 lakhs.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether at present exports are being carried through some Association or through some private parties?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is all in a general way. In some cases, the manufacturer himself is capable of exporting. In a case like Fyzabad which the hon. Member perhaps wants to refer to, it is through Association. In some other cases, it is through the State Trading Corporation. Always we try to promote the manufacturers' own interest in these incentives which I have enumerated for export promotion.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know whether the State Trading Corporation has now taken up trading in and selling glass bangles. Have they taken up seriously to sell bangles outside?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member is perhaps reading more than what I said in my statement. What I said was that small manufacturers who themselves are incapable of contacting foreign buyers, are assisted in a general way, for shoes, for bangles,

for glass-ware, for potteries, for various items. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member himself has been a great protagonist of state assistance to small entrepreneurs.

Export of Salt

***152. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to find new markets for exporting salt from India; and

(b) if so, to what extent these efforts have succeeded?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There are some possibilities of exporting salt to new markets in South East Asia, and efforts are being made to sell at competitive prices, the main difficulty being the arranging of cheap freight.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know what is the present exportable surplus of salt in this country and who are the traditional buyers of India's salt?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is fully aware, there is a tremendous possibility of manufacturing more and more salt in the country. Therefore, there is no limit to that. It is a question of how much off-take we can effect in the various foreign countries. Last year, there has been a good export, as a matter of fact, the highest in the last 10 years, of 120 lakh maunds.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government has evolved any programme for the Third Plan for increasing the production of salt in the country and if so, what is the programme and what allotments have been made in the different States for helping the States to increase the production of salt?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is an industry which is already fully expanding. There is no limit or target

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which we can reach. There are some industries which are wholly indigenously based where the capacity of the country to produce is enormous.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How much of the imported salt was demanded from outside for edible purposes or for chemical purposes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Most of the salt that is taken by Japan, which is the biggest buyer is for the chemical industries there; very little for edible purposes. As a matter of fact, as the hon. Member is familiar, foreign countries are very particular about the high purity of their edible salt. They purify every bit of salt that is imported. Nothing is used directly for edible purposes.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Question No. 157 is a very important question about China Pakistan Border agreement. Twenty five hon. Members have given notice of this question. It should be taken.

Mr. Speaker: After this question on exports.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is very important.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The Prime Minister wanted to be present when this question is taken up. I will send word to him.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Promotion of Exports

***153. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has made any proposals or recommendation for the promotion of exports recently; and

(b) if so what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Some suggestions have been received recently from the Federation in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Export Promotion Advisory Council to be held on 7th March, 1961.

(b) These relate to exports of a variety of items such as vegetable oils, mineral ores, engineering goods, textiles goods, confectionary etc. and certain procedural matters.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what is the Government's view with regard to the recommendations of the Chambers of Commerce for making bolder approaches to take up the case of indigenous production?

Shri Satish Chandra: They are not recommendations at all. These are some suggestions made for inclusion in the agenda of the next meeting which is yet to be held. They would be considered when the meeting takes place.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the recent amalgamation of the sales tax and excise duties has been considered as a draw back for exports and if so, whether the Government propose to separate the two?

Shri Satish Chandra: Is the hon. Member referring to tea?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Sales tax and excise duty; whether the recent amalgamation of sales tax and excise duty has been considered to discourage export.

Shri Satish Chandra: I am not able to follow. Is the hon. Member referring to any particular commodity which he has in mind? Sales tax is separate, excise duty is separate, unless he is referring to any particular item.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tyagi: In the meanwhile, could you kindly send word to the Prime Minister to be here?

Shri Raghunath Singh: The Prime Minister is here

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question. Let this be completed.

National Building Construction Corporation

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*154. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National building construction corporation has been formed and registered as a company under the Indian Companies Act;

(b) if so, whether it has been done with a view to eliminate contractors in the field of construction;

(c) what are its constitution and functions; and

(d) the priorities the corporation has fixed for various construction projects?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Building Construction Corporation was registered as a Company on the 15th November, 1960 under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) The Corporation will undertake building works of Central and State Governments and other autonomous organisation ordinarily through competitive open tender. It will also undertake Government works wherever tenders are not forthcoming or are unreasonably high.

(c) The National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., being a company, its constitution and functions are regulated by its Memorandum and Articles of Association. Copies of these have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(d) The question of fixing priorities will arise only if the Corporation were called upon to take up more work than what it can cope with.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the State Governments would also participate in this corporation?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes. We would welcome the States participating in this.

Shri P. C. Borooah: And also subscribe to the capital?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 157.

China-Pakistan Border Agreement

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Shri Raghunath Singh:

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Shri M. B. Thakore:

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Shri Hem Raj:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri A. M. Tariq:

*157.

Shri Assar:

Shri Pahadia:

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Shri Ram Garib:

Shri Nath Pal:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Shri Radha Raman:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Kalika Singh:

Shri Supakar:

Shri Koratkar:

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singji:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan's proposal for border settlement of occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir State has been accepted in principle by China as expressed by Pakistan Minister of External Affairs at Peshawar;

(b) if so, whether it is in accordance with the MacMahon line; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Government of India in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri

Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Government have seen press reports attributed to President and Foreign Minister of Pakistan and have sought clarification in the matter from the Government of Pakistan. As the reported statements pertain to areas of Jammu and Kashmir State only, which is illegally occupied by Pakistan, it has no relevancy to the so called "MacMahon line" which governs the eastern sector of our border line. 12 hrs.

Shri Raghunath Singh: As the matter of occupied Kashmir is pending in UNO, may I know whether Pakistan has the right to negotiate about the occupied territory with China?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): According to us, they have no right.

श्री अ० सु० तारिक : जैसा कि अभी पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी साहब ने फरमाया कि हम ने डुकूमत पाकिस्तान से इस अन्न की वजाहत तलब की है कि वह चीन के साथ क्या बातचीत कर रहा है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के वजीर खारिजा का वह स्टेटमेंट हमारे और चीन के दौरान गुफतगू आया था तो हमारा यह फर्ज था कि हम चीन से इस बारे में वजाहत तलब करते तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह वजाहत तलब की गई या नहीं ?

[जैसा कि अभी पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी صاحب ने फरमाया कि हम ने حکومت پاکستان سے اس امر کی وضاحت طلب کی ہے کہ وہ چین کے ساتھ کیا بات چیت کر رہا ہے - میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ پاکستان کے وزیر خارجہ کا وہ اسٹیٹمنٹ ہمارے اور چین کے دوران گفتگو آیا تھا تو ہمارا یہ فرض تھا کہ ہم چین سے اس بارے میں وضاحت طلب کرتے تو میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ وضاحت طلب کی گئی یا نہیں -]

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जो हां, चीन से की है।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वर्जार् आज़म के पेटिस में नामनेहाद आज़ाद काश्मीर के नामनेहाद सदर का यह बयान आया है कि हम डुकूमत चान और उन के दूसरे सदस्यों से हथियार लेकर डुकूमत हिन्दुस्तान से आज़ाद काश्मीर को आज़ाद करायेंगे और अगर यह दुरुस्त है तो इस सिलसिले में क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ?

[میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں]
 کہا وزیر اعظم کے نوٹس میں نام نہاد آزاد کشمیر کے نام نہاد صدر کا یہ بیان آیا ہے کہ ہم حکومت چین اور اس کے دوسرے ساتھیوں سے ہتھیار لے کر حکومت ہندوستان سے آزاد کشمیر کو آزاد کرائیں گے اور اگر یہ درست ہے تو اس سلسلے میں کیا کارروائی کی گئی ہے -]

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरी निगाह से तो यह गुजरा नहीं है लेकिन मुमकिन है ऐसी बातें किसी साहब ने वहां की हों क्योंकि वहां अक्सर गैरजम्मेदारी की बातें कही जाती हैं। •

Shri Tyagi: As reported in the press, have the Chinese occupied a further chunk of Indian territory in this sector since the time the matter was entrusted to negotiation between the two official teams?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. Not at all, not any part, any bit. The main Chinese advances took place in 1959, not since then.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Throughout the course of the discussion with the Indian officials, the Chinese official team declined to discuss anything pertaining to the boundary of Jammu and Kashmir beyond the Karakoram range. May I know whether this indicates that the statement given by

Mr. Qadir is full of meaning and that China has entered into some sort of agreement with Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think the answer that has been given is quite adequate. It answers all these questions. I cannot know what secret parleys or other things may have taken place, but I do not think there is anything beyond these vague statements made on behalf of Pakistan by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, and, to some extent, by the President. I do not think anything has happened beyond those statements, but I cannot obviously answer on behalf of Pakistan or on behalf of China.

Shri Nath Pai: There is a complaint of the Government of India lying with the United Nations against Pakistan's aggression in Kashmir. Now, Pakistan is trying to present a fait accompli by reaching an agreement with another aggressor against India. In the light of this, will this effort to sidetrack the authority of the United Nations by Pakistan be brought to the notice of the Security Council?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not quite sure that that is worth while or desirable in the circumstances. We have informed Pakistan about it; in fact, we have asked them for an explanation. For us to run to the Security Council every time Pakistan says something that we object to may not be desirable. We sometimes do go up there. I am not clear in my mind, but we shall consider this matter.

Shri Ranga: How is it that we have not sent any protest to China on coming to know about these developments? We were told that we sent a note to Pakistan. Why is it we have not done the same thing so far as China is concerned, especially when the Chinese officials refused to discuss that side of the question?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Considering that we are protesting to China all along the line, merely telling them or asking them about this is not clear to me. We are protesting about their whole attitude in regard to this. These

were speeches made by high authorities in Pakistan. So, we asked them.

Shri Ranga: Till now the dispute had been only between China and India and Pakistan was not brought into the picture at all. When for the first time the Chinese officials refuse to discuss this question with our representatives, is it not time for the Government to lodge a protest against this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We may lodge a protest, but what I am venturing to suggest is this. This question of the territory west of Karakorum did not arise in our discussions with the Chinese officials, not directly; indirectly, the whole border has been considered. Therefore, it did not arise precisely then. The hon. Member will see that we have clarified the whole boundary. Although we have clarified that in the report of the officials, we may consider what further steps we should take in this matter.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को अपने डिप्लोमेटिक सॉल्वेंज से कुछ पता चला है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान का समझौता हो गया है या अभी समझौता होने की बात-चीन चल रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अरे साहब समझौता होना तो बहुत दूर की बात है. बातचीत भी नहीं हुई है ऐसा मेरा ग्यान्स है।

Shri Joachim Alva: We addressed a communication to the Pakistan Government in this regard. Have we got a reply? Or, do we know from our diplomatic channels whether a reply is on the way?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have received no reply, but in the public press, as far as I remember, President Ayub Khan has stated somewhere in a speech, I think in Dacca, that they have every right to deal with any country they like and discuss their border.

श्री प्राकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान स्थित अपने हाई कमिशनर से इस बात का आह किया है कि वह वहाँ पाकिस्तान सरकार से मिल कर सम्बन्ध में जानकारी ले कि सीधे चीन से इस सम्बन्ध में वह क्यों बातचीत कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हाँ यही तो किया है। यहाँ उस के बारे में पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशनर साहब से कहा है और वहाँ अपने हाई कमिशनर से कहा है कि इस को जानना चाहिये।

Shri Hem Barua: In relation to the McMahon Line, regarding which a treaty has been signed with China by Burma, the Prime Minister of Burma has said that that frontier would be settled when India settled her problem with China. May I know whether Pakistan has said anything of that sort or not? The President of Pakistan has said that he wants to enter into an agreement with China, and China has also agreed to that indirectly by refusing to discuss the problem with us as evidenced in the official report.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether this has been brought to the notice of the President of Pakistan that unless we enter into an agreement with China and settle our dispute, Pakistan has no right to make any statement or enter into any agreement with China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is completely confused. This has nothing to do with the McMahon line. This is a thousand miles away from the McMahon line

Shri Hem Barua: I brought about an analogy only. About the McMahon Line the Prime Minister of Burma has said that this frontier would be settled when India settles her frontier with China. I know where the McMahon line lies.

Mr. Speaker: He ought not to make a speech.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have given a day or two ago a full reply to this particular point, of this tri-corner where Burma's, India's and China's frontiers come together. I cannot go into every question in a supplementary reply. My reply is quite clear. The hon. Member may refer to it.

Shri Hem Barua: I am completely misunderstood, and I want your protection, Sir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say one thing? Just now I said in reply to a question that we had protested to Pakistan through their High Commissioner here. The correct position is that our High Commissioner to Pakistan has met the Foreign Secretary there and protested.

Shri Hem Barua: My contention is this. U-Nu had the courtesy and the grace to say that the frontier about which Burma had entered into an agreement with China would be settled when India settled her frontier with China. My question is whether that arises or not here.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister is willing to answer.

Mr. Speaker: No. He said he had already answered many times.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

तिब्बत को सिकियांग से मिलाने के लिये
रेलवे लाइन

*१४१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या
प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि चीनी कम्युनिस्ट तिब्बत को सिकियांग से मिलाने के लिए एक रेलवे लाइन बनाने की योजना तैयार कर रहे हैं ;

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय सीमा पर ज़नात सेना को और भी बढ़ाया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन): (क) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). यह सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं होगा कि इस सूचना का सदन में प्रकट किया जाए ।

Indian Embassies Abroad

*155. { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri Morarka:
Shri Assar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken for effecting substantial economies in our Embassies abroad; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The figures of economy effected are as follows:—

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| (i) High Commission for India, London. | Rs. 8,13,000/-
per annum. |
| (ii) Other Indian Missions and Posts abroad
(For 2½ years from April 1958 to Sept. 1960). | Rs. 51,42,045/- |

Nagas

*156. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a batch of fifty Nagas crossed the border check

gate at Debrapar on the 24th December, 1960 defying the Border Security Force personnel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) No such incident took place at Debrapar on the 24th December, 1960.

(b) Question does not arise.

Influx of East Pakistan Tribals in Tripura

***158. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of tribals have come to Tripura from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the reason for their leaving Pakistan; and

(c) what steps are being taken to give shelter to those incoming tribals in Tripura?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) 45 Tribal families consisting of 230 members entered into Tripura from East Pakistan in October/November, 1960.

(b) The migrants have stated that the Pakistan authorities were interfering with their religion and oppressing them.

(c) Persons migrating from East Pakistan after April, 1958, are not entitled to any relief and rehabilitation benefits.

'Plan Week'

***159. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Plan Week has been celebrated throughout the country;

(b) what amount has been spent on the programmes under this Scheme of Plan Week; and

(c) whether there are any weighty reasons that prompted Government to celebrate Plan Week?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of about Rs. 1.30 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose; but the details of actual expenditure are not yet available.

(c) The Plan Week has been celebrated many times in order to focus the attention of the public on the importance of the Plan for the development of the country. This time the important reason for organising the Plan Week was the coming Third Five Year Plan. It is essential to keep the public informed of the achievements of the Second Plan and educate them about the Third Plan that lies ahead.

Death of Indians near Ceylon

***160. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 695 on the 5th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received further details about death of 16 Indians whose dead bodies were washed ashore on Ceylon coast in August, 1960;

(b) whether cases were registered by the Ceylon Government against the persons who escaped from drowning;

(c) if so, the result of the trial;

(d) whether some persons have been proceeded against for murder of the 16 persons; and

(e) if so, the result of the said proceeding?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Government have received a copy of the Inquest Proceedings held by the Ceylon authorities, dated 20th October, 1960, on the death of 16 Indians whose dead bodies were found washed ashore on the coast off Vankalai in Ceylon in August 1960.

The Inquest Proceedings disclose that according to 6 persons who travelled on the boat and were, among those who escaped drowning, passengers were asked to get down from the boat about 250 yards from the shore and when some refused one of the persons in-charge threatened them and pushed them into the sea. Death in all cases was stated to have been caused by asphyxia due to drowning.

(b) to (e). The Government of Ceylon have not instituted any case, under their regulations, against the survivors. However, the Controller of Immigration, Madras, to whom a copy of the Inquest Proceedings has been forwarded, has instituted action under the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Immigration Act. Three persons have been arrested in this connection and further investigation is in progress.

Production of Chemical Fertilizers

- *161. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadauria:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase production of chemical fertilizers in the country during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): It is proposed to set up a number of additional fertilizer factories, both in the Public and the Private Sectors in order to achieve the target capacity of 1 million tons of nitrogen and 4 to 5 lakh tons of P_2O_5 at the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.

Government Files

- *162. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Sampath:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadauria:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to destroy two million files which are considered unnecessary in the Central Secretariat; and

(b) if so, the criterion for destroying files?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). It has been decided to review recorded files with a view to destroying such of them whose retention periods, as already prescribed, have expired. A pilot project undertaken by the O & M division showed that 50 per cent of the recorded files, numbering 42 lakhs, were due for destruction. The Central Economy Board, on the basis of the results of the pilot project, has requested the Ministries to make arrangements for completing this work within six months to one year without employment of additional staff.

Spare Parts of Automobiles

- *163. { Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-availability of spare parts for commercial automobiles has created serious difficulties in State-run transport organisations;

(b) the value of imports of these parts during each of the past 3 years; and

(c) whether any special efforts are being made for the manufacture of these parts in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) State Transport Undertakings are being provided with all facilities in the procurement of spare parts of commercial vehicles as are possible within the overall limitations of the foreign exchange availability. In addition to the foreign exchange permissible to them for the import of spare

parts under the normal import policy as laid down in Appendix 26 to the Import Trade Control Policy Book for the licensing period October 1960 to March 1961, the State Transport Undertakings are also granted *ad hoc* licences for the import of necessary spare parts per vehicle on the recommendation of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

(c) Yes, Sir. Every effort is being made to develop the automobile ancillary industry in the country. The value of production of ancillary items in 1957 was about Rs. 42.32 lakhs only which has risen to about Rs. 9 crores in 1960 without taking into account the production of batteries, tyres, tubes and ball bearings. It is expected that the value of production by 1965-66 will be of the order of Rs. 25 crores.

Auction of Land by Govt. in New Delhi

*164. { Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Sampath:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether land auctioned by Government in Jorbagh, Diplomatic Enclave and Golf Link, New Delhi, was sold at Rs. 158 per sq. yard; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to see that middle class people may also purchase land at a reasonable price?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) In all 24 plots have been auctioned fetching price varying from Rs. 134 to Rs. 248 per sq. yd.

(b) Detailed proposals for large scale development of land by the Delhi Administration and making sites available for House Building at

economic rates are under the active consideration of Government.

Indian Film Market in Foreign Countries

*165. { Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received recommendations from the Export Promotion Committee for films regarding the expansion of Indian films market in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, what are those recommendations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Export Promotion Committee for Films has been set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman. The Committee met in New Delhi on 17th January, 1961 and made the following recommendations:

- (1) Compilation and distribution of a pamphlet on market conditions for Indian films;
- (2) Organisation of festivals of Indian films abroad;
- (3) Exhibition of Indian films to prospective customers through Indian Missions;
- (4) Sending a trade delegation to Iran, Iraq, Turkey, U.A.R. Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan to study market conditions on the spot;
- (5) Publication of a souvenir on Indian films for distribution abroad; and

- (6) Films Division of the Government of India to be equipped to provide subtitling facilities to the industry at reasonable rates.

Tea Research Station at Valparai

*166. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tea Research Station is going to be set up at Valparai in Madras State;

(b) if so, who are the sponsors;

(c) what is the extent of assistance to be given by Government?

(d) whether there is a proposal to start of sub-station in a suitable centre in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the name of the place and nature of work expected to be carried out?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir, near Valparai.

(b) The United Planters' Association of Southern India with financial assistance from the Tea Board.

(c) and (d). A capital grant of Rs. 14,86,700 to be made by the Tea Board to the Association for the establishment of the Central Laboratory and Field Station in the Anamallais and a Sub-Station in Kerala for carrying out research work on tea.

(e) The sub-station near the Walldie Estate, Vandiperiyar will undertake research on problems specific to the tea areas in Kerala.

South Africa as a Member of Commonwealth

*167. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of accepting

South African Republic as a Member of the Commonwealth;

(b) whether reactions of other Afro-Asian countries have been ascertained in the matter; and

(c) if so, what is the consensus of opinion?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) So far, no formal request from the South African Government has been received. It is only when such a request is received that Government will consider it in the context of the then existing circumstances. Government's views on 'apartheid' and the racial policies of the South African Government are well known. Government is also of the view that a policy of racial discrimination or apartheid is contrary to the basic principles of Commonwealth.

(b) and (c). The question of ascertaining the reactions of other Afro-Asian countries on this issue does not arise. This is a matter for the Commonwealth countries to decide, independently, as to what attitude they should take.

'A Day at Zoo'

252. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1968 on the 2nd September, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made on work of the film 'A Day at Zoo'?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Shooting of the film is nearing completion.

Indo-Tibetan Trade

253. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the position in regard to Indo-Tibetan Trade on the Kalimpong-Gangtok-Nathula Pass-Yatung caravan route during the last three months?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Indo-Tibetan Trade on

this route has shown a marked decline as will be seen from the comparative figures for the last three months of 1959 and 1960 as shown below:

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

	October	November	December
Exports			
1959	3.84	1.04	1.41
1960	.45	.46	.69
Imports			
1959	2.52	2.60	1.37
1960	.16	.21	.61

Slum Clearance in Jammu and Kashmir

254. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for slum clearance in Jammu and Kashmir during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of schemes implemented so far and the places where they were to be executed; and

(c) the amount spent on each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been allocated to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for Slum Clearance Scheme during the Second Plan period. This includes a sum of Rs. 2 lacs to be provided by the State Government as their share of subsidy.

(b) and (c). The State Government have not formulated any project so far, for clearance of slums under the Scheme.

Water Coolers

255. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for water-coolers in the country;

(b) the total quantity of water coolers manufactured in the country from 1st April, 1956 to the end of 1960 year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the country self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is not possible to make any precise estimate of the demand for a consumer goods like water-coolers. However, the demand is estimated to be of the order of 3000 Nos. per annum.

(b) The production of water-coolers from 1st April 1956 to the end of 1960 is as under:—

Year	Production
	Nos.
1956 (April-December)	939
1957	1880
1958	2137
1959	1915
1960	2200

(c) The import of water-coolers is banned since October, 1957/March, 1958 period. The existing installed annual capacity of all the manufacturers borne on the list of the Development Wing of this Ministry is 4130 Nos. An additional capacity of 600 Nos. per annum has been recently licensed under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951. The indigenous manufacturers are thus in a position to meet the present demand.

Architects in P.W.D.

256. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which Services of the Architects in the Public Works Department were sought for, in the matter of construction of buildings by Government-owned and Government-controlled autonomous bodies and corporations in 1959 and 1960; and

(b) the total value of such constructions according to estimates made for the period?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Number of cases in the Central Public Works Department:—

1959:	.. 56
1960:	.. 23

(b) Total Value:

1959: Rs. 2.85 lakhs for 39 cases.
The value in respect of remaining 17 cases is not known.

1960: Rs. 1.35 lakhs for 18 cases.
The value in respect of remaining 5 cases is not known.

Rules Re. Supervision of Construction

257. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has laid down any rules regarding the handing over of supervision of construction of buildings for Government-owned and Government-controlled institutions; and

(b) if so, whether he will lay a copy of such rules on the Table?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). It is not clear what the honourable member has in view when referring to "Government owned and Government controlled institutions". Generally speaking, ordinarily all Central Government works are executed

through the agency of the Central Public Works Department and supervised by them. If any Government work is executed through an agency other than the C.P.W.D. the Accountant General is required to be consulted so that suitable provision may be made for normal audit and financial control. There are no special rules in this regard.

Export of Fruits and Vegetables

258. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have considered the possibility of large scale exports of fruits and vegetables to European Countries;

(b) whether they have any idea of the comparative prices of vegetables in European cities and in Indian cities; and

(c) what are the difficulties in large scale exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). Large scale export of fresh fruits and vegetables are not possible at present due to lack of refrigerated transport facilities inspite of cheaper rates in India.

A delegation which visited Western Europe has reported good possibilities for promoting the export of canned fruits and vegetables.

Ambar Charkha Training Centres in Maharashtra

259. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha training courses conducted during the year 1960-61 so far in Maharashtra State;

(b) the number of trainees that took part;

(c) the cost of Charkhas distributed to the trainees; and

(d) the number of Ambar Charkhas in use?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foundry Forge and Heavy Machine Building Plants, Hatia

260. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Nathwani;
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 712 on the 12th August, 1960 and state:

(a) the further progress since made in setting up the Foundry Forge and Heavy Machine Building plants at Hatia and the Coal Mining Machinery plant at Durgapur; and

(b) the time required for the completion of these projects?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). On the 12th December, 1960 the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. have entered into a Contract with M/s Prommash-export, Moscow, for the preparation of an addendum to the Detailed Project Report as well as the working drawings for the expansion to the 45,000 tons stage of the Coal Mining Machinery Project at Durgapur. Initial work such as levelling and dressing of the sites, arrangements for power and water supply during construction stage, and construction of temporary quarters and storage godowns has been completed. Experts' Hostels at Durgapur and Ranchi are nearing completion. These plants are scheduled to be completed during the latter half of the Third Plan period.

Fertilizer Factory, Ennore

261. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state at what stage is the construction of fertilizer factory at Ennore near Madras?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): It is understood that the construction of factory buildings, erection and installation of plant and machinery has been entrusted to a foreign firm as a package deal. The first shipment of imported machinery has just reached Madras port and is under clearance.

Factory land measuring 46.3 acres has been acquired.

The levelling of the factory site has virtually been completed and civil engineering work started.

Sanction for 7000 KV power has been obtained from Madras State Electricity Board for meeting initial requirements.

Investigations are being made to arrange the supply of enough quantity of fresh water for the factory.

Export of Cement

262. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the export of Indian cement to foreign countries during the year 1960; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the export of cement to foreign countries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Against a quantity of 40,602 tons exported in 1958 and 1,76,902 tons in 1959, a quantity of 1,40,752 tons of cement was exported in 1960. The decrease in total exports in 1960 was due partly to the increase in internal demand and partly to the need to concentrate on neighbouring countries where prospects of establishing long term markets were better. Cement exports to the neighbouring countries, Pakistan, Ceylon, Persian Gulf Ports, Afghanistan and Burma showed a marked improvement in 1960 and

totalled 1,40,752 tons in that year, as against 37,371 tons and 90,881 tons during 1958 and 1959 respectively.

Trade with West European Countries

263. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to reduce the imbalance in our trade with West European countries during the second half of 1960;

(b) whether as a result of these steps, there has been any improvement in the situation; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) No new or special steps were taken to reduce the imbalance in our trade with Western European countries. Some of the steps which are being taken on a continuing basis have already been furnished to the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 680 on the 12th August, 1960.

(b) and (c). Country-wise figures of our trade with West European countries for the period July-December, 1960, will be available only after some time.

Expenditure on Reception of Dignitaries

**264. { Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount of money spent in receiving various foreign dignitaries and heads of States during their visits to India from 1952-53 to 1959-60, year-wise?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The amount of the money spent in receiving various foreign dignitaries and heads of States during

their visits to India from 1952-53 to 1959-60 is given below year-wise.

Year.	Amount
	Rs.
1952-53.	1,64,227
1953-54.	1,41,839
1954-55.	7,57,156
1955-56.	22,21,535
1956-57.	.. 21,54,258
1957-58.	.. 21,39,561
1958-59.	18,27,550
1959-60.	.. 24,96,889

Land Reforms

**265. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Balmiki:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made so far to implement the land reform programmes in States (State-wise);

(b) steps taken to expedite it; and

(c) the probable date by which it will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A Statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 38.]

Indian Productivity Team on Sugar

**266. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1058 on the 30th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Productivity Team on Sugar has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

'Swing Credit Limit'

267. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 600 on the 30th November, 1960 and state the action since taken to increase the 'Swing Credit Limit' in case of Burma?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The Banking arrangements have not yet been finalized and the question of increasing the swing limit will be considered at the time of its finalization.

Prices of Scooters

268. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of various brands of scooters in India; and

(b) the reasons for difference in prices?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The prices of scooters, at present, being manufactured in India are given below:—

	Ex-factory Price	List Price
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Lambretta 150 cc.	1,580.00	1,800.00
48 cc.	747.00	827.00
(2) Vespa 150 cc.	1,815.00	1,954.00

(b) The difference is mainly due to the difference in prices that the Indian manufacturers have to pay for the imported components of these scooters in the country of origin.

Prototype Training-cum-Production Centre at Guindy

269. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 546 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether negotiation has been completed for establishing a prototype training-cum-production centre at Guindy; and

(b) if so, when the work will start?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Certain proposals have been made to the French delegation as a result of discussions with them during their visit to India in November-December, 1960. These are now under consideration by the French side and we are awaiting their reply.

Audit of Accounts of Private Limited Companies

270. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the total fee paid to private auditors in 1959-60, for the audit of accounts of private limited companies owned exclusively by the Government of India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The total fee payable to auditors of Government companies within the meaning of section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956, which are owned exclusively by the Government of India, for their financial year 1959-60 was Rs. 2,80,897 (Rupees two lakhs eighty thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven) only.

Per Capita Investment

271. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per capita direct investment of Central funds in the various States in (i) industries, (ii) agricultural operations and programmes

and (iii) social services under First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the estimated corresponding figures proposed to be invested in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Cryolite

272. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of the indigenous manufacture of Cryolite; and

(b) what is the estimated demand of this material for electrolysis?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is no indigenous production of Cryolite at present.

(b) The present yearly requirements of Cryolite for the electrolysis are about 2,000 long tons.

Slum Clearance in Kerala

273. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the Kerala Government by the Centre for slum clearance in the State;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance given;

(c) whether the amount sanctioned has been fully utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 57.28 lakhs has been allocated to Government of Kerala for the imple-

mentation of the Slum Clearance Scheme during the Second Plan period. This includes an amount of Rs. 42.96 lakhs as Central assistance and Rs. 14.32 lakhs as the State's share of matching subsidy.

(c) Upto the 31st of December, 1960, 25 slum clearance projects of the approved cost of Rs. 39.92 lakhs have been sanctioned in Kerala State involving construction/development of 854 tenements, 288 skeletal houses and 502 plots. On the basis of the actual progress achieved, a sum of Rs. 8.63 lakhs was released as Central assistance to the State Government upto 31st March, 1960. A further sum of Rs. 4.30 lakhs has been allocated as Central assistance during the year 1960-61.

(d) The Government of Kerala have stated that the slow progress of the Slum Clearance Scheme in the State is due to the delay involved in the acquisition of land required for executing the projects.

Chummeries in Lodi Colony, New Delhi

274. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 120 chummeries in Lodi Colony in New Delhi are being converted to family quarters;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these chummeries were kept vacant for about two years before the actual work of conversion was started;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government suffered a loss in revenue thereby; and

(d) if so, the amount of loss and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (d). 120 chummeries in Lodi Colony have been or are being converted into family quarters under a

phased programme, 40 chummeries being taken up under each phase. Work on one lot of 40 chummeries was completed by 1st November, 1960; work on the 2nd batch of 40 is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of February 1961. Work on the 3rd lot of 40 was completed on the 31st December, 1960.

It is not correct that the chummeries were kept vacant for 2 years before the work of conversion was commenced. The 1st batch of 40 chummeries, however, was vacated over a period of about 6 months from January to end of July 1958 but the work of conversion could be taken up only in October, 1959. The delay was due to the fact that there was no satisfactory response for tenders which were called for thrice and the work was finally taken up departmentally.

The 2nd lot of 40 chummeries was vacated by the end of August 1958. In this case again the response to the call for tenders was extremely poor and the work was ultimately awarded in May 1960 after repeated call for tenders.

As regards the 40 chummeries taken up under the 3rd phase, they were vacated by the middle of March 1959. In view of the poor response to the call for tenders in other cases, it was decided in October 1959 to take up the work departmentally.

Between the date of vacation of the chummeries and the commencement of work there has necessarily to be a time lag for calling for tenders and for their final settlement. It is true that the interval was somewhat prolonged but it was mainly due to the poor response to the call for tenders. The loss of revenue, if any, to the Government has been because of unavoidable circumstances.

Lift Staff on Workcharged Establishment in C.P.W.D.

275. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the

1924(ai) LSD—3.

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 307 on 17th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the lift staff on the workcharged establishment in the Central P.W.D. fall in the non-industrial category as defined in Para 4 of the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F.8(1)EST(Spl)|60 dated 12-8-1960; and

(b) if not, whether bringing them on the regular establishment would be in conformity with the policy laid down in Para 5 of the Memo referred to above?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government. There is however, no objection to transfer categories not included in the O.M. cited, to Regular Establishment for administrative reasons.

Recruitment of Controllers of Imports

**276. { Shri Assar:
Shri Vajpayee:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 801 on the 8th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the rules for recruitment of Assistant Controllers and Controllers of Imports in consultation with Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, what are these; and

(c) the date when they will be given effect to?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Recruitment Rules for the posts of Assistant Controller and Controller of Imports and Exports have not so far been finalised. They are still under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. A copy of the Recruitment Rules, when finalised, will be placed on the Table of the House.

Payments to Indian Refugee Contractors

277. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how far the payment to Indian Refugee Contractors and others of pre-partition deposits, dues and Court

deposits has progressed; and

(b) the balance still due and the settlement made so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is given below:—

	CLAIMS REGISTERED		CLAIMS SETTLED		BALANCE STILL PENDING	
	No.	Amount	(a) Admitted	(b) Rejected	No.	Amount
(i) Supplies made and Services rendered.	2957	Rs. 429.69 lacs.	100	Rs. 19.58 lacs.	585	Rs. 164.11 lacs.
(ii) Pre-Partition deposits.	2298	Rs. 132.00 lacs.	373	Rs. 44.07 lacs.	548	Rs. 39.93 lacs.
(iii) Court deposits.	@ 1973	Rs. 160.80 lacs.	154	Rs. 4.11 lacs.	470	Rs. 25.75 lacs.
					1349	Rs. 130.94 lacs.

@In addition to these individual claims, India has also received lists of about 3446 verified claims of Indian nationals of the value of Rs. 36.89 lacs from Pakistan Government but the deposits (e.g. Pass Books, Postal Certificates, Bank Accounts and Government securities and Payment Authorities) in these cases have not so far been received from that Government.

State Trading Corporation

278. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the programme of the State Trading Corporation to participate in Foreign Exhibitions and Fairs during 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Participation in international trade fairs is organised by the Directorate of Exhibitions. S.T.C.'s programme of participating in these Fairs/Exhibitions in 1961-62 is under consideration.

कार, ट्रक, जीप आदि का निर्माण

२७९. श्री खुशबक्त राय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने में इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष भारत में कुल कितनी कारें, ट्रक, जीप, मोटर साइकिलें, स्कूटर और ओटोरिक्शा बनाये गये ;

(ख) इनकी संख्या १९५९ व १९६० में क्या थी ;

(ग) क्या जितनी क्षमता इनके बनाने की है उसका पूरा-पूरा उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं ; और

(घ) विगत वर्ष के उत्पादन का मांग से क्या अनुपात रहा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनमोहन शाह) :

(क) से (ग) १९५९ से लेकर १९६०

में इनके उत्पादन तथा बनाने की क्षमता के आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

	उत्पादन		बनाने की क्षमता ति वर्ष	
	१९५८	१९५९	१९६०	
कारें	८११३	११,९९३	१९,०९६	२०,२००
ट्रकों	१५,३२५	२०,३४२	२७,५१८	२८,०००
जीपें	३,५५०	४,५६८	५,५०१	५,५००
मोटर साइकिलें	२,६५३	३,२३९	३,९९८	५,०००
स्कूटर	४,३९१	३,९४०	१२,८८०	पता लगा सकना सम्भव नहीं
आटोमोबाइल	४८३	९४७	४९६	

(ब) निर्माताओं द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार १९६० के अन्त तक कारों के सम्भरण की स्थिति उल्लेखनीय थी जो कि मांग को ६२ से लेकर ७९ तिशत तक रही स्कूटरों तथा अन्य गाड़ियों की मांग के प्रामाणिक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Slum Clearance in Orissa

280. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money allotted to Orissa under the slum clearance scheme during the entire Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the names of projects which were sanctioned under this scheme for Orissa; and

(c) the amount of money utilised by the Orissa Government so far for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been allocated to the Government of Orissa for slum clearance scheme during the 2nd Plan period. This includes a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to be provided by the State Government as their share of matching subsidy.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 39]

(c) A sum of Rs. 6.19 lakhs has been disbursed as Central assistance to Government of Orissa for the Slum Clearance Scheme upto the 31st of March, 1960. A further sum of Rs. 1.85 lakhs has been allocated as Central assistance during the year 1960-61. In addition, the State Government will be providing funds to the extent of 25 per cent of the total expenditure incurred as their share of the matching subsidy.

Handidhua Colliery

281. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proprietor of the Handidhua Colliery in Talcher in Orissa has paid any rent towards the use of the plant and machinery of the said colliery; and

(b) if so, the amount of rent paid so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy Electricals (P) Ltd., Bhopal

**280. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A.M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what progress has been made in the matter

of production in the Heavy Electricals (P) Ltd., Bhopal?

The Minister of Industry (Sri Manubhai Shah): The Management of the factory have fixed a target of production valued at Rs. 3.5 crores to be achieved by March 1962 for the manufacture of transformers, switchgear, controlgear and capacitors. They have arranged for the raw materials and components, necessary for manufacturing the equipment and have put through the production processes. Saleable output is likely to be placed in the market in the latter half of 1961.

Housing Board for Punjab

283. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have discussed the proposal for setting up a Housing Board with Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Punjab Government (along with other States) were requested to consider the setting up of a Housing Board, in pursuance of a Recommendation of the Third Housing Ministers' Conference held at Darjeeling in 1958.

(b) The matter continues to be under correspondence with the State Government.

Hospitals at Calcutta and Bombay

284. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether hospitals have been established in Calcutta and Bombay under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if not, the cause for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Not yet.

(b) **Calcutta Area.**—Site for one hospital has been acquired and negotiations for the purchase of a building for another hospital are in progress. Proceedings for acquisition of sites for other hospitals have been initiated.

Bombay Area.—Construction work on two hospitals is in progress. Sites for two other hospitals are being acquired.

Overpayment to C.P.W.D. Contractors

285. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the details of the overpayments to the C.P.W.D. Contractors detected and intimated to the Accountants General by the Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Details of overpayments detected and intimated to Accountants General are as under:—

Year	No. of cases	Amount Rs.
1958-59	157	8,82,100
1959-60	273	9,74,696

Overpayments to C.P.W.D. Contractors

286. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 267 on the 9th August, 1960 and lay a statement showing:

(a) the details as per below regarding overpayment in 786 cases;

(i) the number of cases in which overpayments upto Rs. 5 lakhs have been made; and

(ii) the number of cases in which overpayments of Rs. 5 lakhs to

Rs. 10 lakhs have been made; and

(b) whether in any of those cases action has been taken against those responsible for making over-payments?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) (i) and (ii). There is no individual case in which the overpayment exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs.

(b) So far action has been initiated in 53 cases of serious irregularities against those responsible for over-payments and irregularities connected therewith. Of these 21 cases have been finalised and punishment awarded to 41 officers comprising 10 Executive Engineers, 18 Assistant Engineers and 13 Sectional Officer, punishment varying from warning to reduction in pay and pension.

Radio Station at Imphal

287. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Radio Station will be opened at Imphal and a transmitter will be set up there; and

(b) if so, when and the cost of the transmitter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected to be brought into service during 1962-63. The estimated cost of the installation of the transmitter is Rs. 1.4 lakhs approximately.

Transcription and Programme Exchange Service of A.I.R.

288. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the functions, utility and achievements of the Transcription and Programme Exchange Service of the All India Radio;

(b) achievements of this particular service in the year 1959-60 and further expansion of its activities in the current year 1960-61; and

(c) the total personnel in the establishment of this service and actual expenditure on the Service in the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A note giving the information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 40].

(c) Total personnel as on 31-12-60: 127. Actual expenditure during 1959-60 Rs. 4,79,590.

12.10 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Uma Charan Patnaik who passed away at 1 P.M. on Saturday, the 18th February, 1961, at New Delhi, at the age of 59.

Shri Uma Charan Patnaik was a sitting Member of this House from the Ganjam constituency of Orissa. He was also a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend. He had been taking very keen interest in defence and other matters. I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

May I request the House to kindly stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow?

(The Members then stood in silence for a minute).

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): On behalf of

[Shri Sadath Ali Khan]

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement correcting the reply given on the 15th February, 1961, to Starred Question No. 19 regarding Dam on the Sutlaj River by the Chinese. [See Answer to S.Q. No. 19 in Debates, dated 15-2-61].

12.11½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED-AND SIXTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred-and-Sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixtieth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport Communications—Motor Transport and Miscellaneous.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE SHORTAGE OF COAL AND COKE IN UTTAR PRADESH

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance, and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Acute shortage of coal and coke in U.P. specially Kanpur.”.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The question of supplies of coal to various categories of consumers has two main aspects. On the one hand adequate production has to be ensured and on the other, movement has to be effected from the producing units to the consumers. In regard to the first aspect,

there is adequate production of coal today to meet all the consumer needs in their entirety. Our objective in the Second Plan was to attain a rate of production of 60 million tons per year during the last quarter, of the Plan period. We are only in the middle of this last quarter, and I am glad to inform the House that production has already exceeded the rate of 60 million tons a year. Therefore, when any consumer is faced with shortages, the problem really boils down to one of movement. What makes this movement of coal difficult is that consumers are spread out in distant areas of our vast country, whereas production of coal is concentrated in particular regions where nature has provided coal reserves. About 75 to 80 per cent of the entire production of the country comes from the Bengal-Bihar fields and the haul from these fields to the northern, western and southern parts of the country is quite long, sometimes exceeding 1,100 miles.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Except for 1 million tons of coal carried for the Southern Railway by the sea route and about 2.4 million tons by road, coal is carried to different parts of the country by rail. During the last year of the First Plan, i.e. 1955-56 total tonnage of coal moved by rail was 35.3 million tons. The annual quantities of coal moved each year during the following four years of the Second Plan were as under:

Year	Tons lifted (millions)	Percentage increase over pre- vious year.
1956-57	38.2	8.2
1957-58	40.5	6.0
1958-59	43.0	6.2
1959-60	44.6	3.7

During the current year 1960-61 the tonnage lifted would be 49.5 million tons representing an increase of 11 per cent over that of last year.

2. Within the total capacity for coal movement indicated above, the maximum that the Railways can provide in the Bengal/Bihar fields is 5,000 wagons per day. This would include 1900 wagons per day in the "above Moghalsarai" direction. But the demand for coal movement both in the overall and in the "above Moghalsarai" direction is very much more. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan and some centres in Gujarat are served in the above Moghalsarai direction. It is relevant to mention that in 1959, the average daily wagon availability in Bengal-Bihar fields was 4,004. In 1960, it rose to 4,336. In January 1961, the average was still higher, being 4,730. In the first week of February, again the figure ranged between 4,947 and 5,365. So far as the "above Moghalsarai" direction is concerned, the average daily figure in 1959 was 1,662 and in 1960 1,734. Recently special efforts were made to step it up and in January 1961 the average rose to 1939. During the first four days of February, it was again near about 1,900. Unfortunately, as the House is aware, disturbances occurred in Jabalpur on February 3, 1961 and soon thereafter the trouble spread to a few other places in Madhya Pradesh. This affected Railways' operations in important centres. Since the turn-round of wagons both in the Bengal/Bihar fields and elsewhere depends on the return of empties in a smooth and regular manner from all destinations, interruption in the normal working of the railways in the disturbed areas affected the overall availability of wagons for the movement of coal and the total figure in Bengal-Bihar fields has since the 7th instant fallen to some extent, the average being only 4,858. The effect was also felt in the "above Moghalsarai" direction, where the average has fallen to 1644. As soon as normal conditions are restored, it is expected that the overall figures will reach 5,000 and in the above Moghalsarai direction 1,900.

3. If in spite of this general increase in wagon availability in 1961 (except the short set back laterly due to local

troubles in Madhya Pradesh) consumers find that their needs of coal are not fully met, it is obvious that the demand has very much outstripped the available transport. In a situation in which the consumer demands are much in excess of the supplies, recourse has to be taken to a system of priorities in order to ensure that such important consumers as the Steel Plants, Railways, Power Houses, Cement Factories, Engineering Workshops and Foundries continue to get their minimum requirements. Regular watch is kept on their stock position and whenever any unit is reported to be in difficulty, *ad hoc* arrangements are made to supply them coal. Sometimes, the Railways themselves allow coal from their loco stocks being transferred to important industries, if an immediate closure is threatened. In this way, an effort is made to see that no industry actually closes down for want of coal. It is also inevitable in such a situation that low priority consumers like those of brick-burning and domestic soft coke are the worst affected.

4. Specific mention has been made about the shortage of industrial coal and coke at Kanpur. It is learnt that the Kanpur Power House has about 30 days' stock. Only one group of textile and rayon mills is stated to be living from hand to mouth in regard to coal, though that too has not actually closed down. Special arrangements have been made to rush 10 wagons of coal for the cotton textile mills and 14 wagons for the rayon mills. Some of the mills at Kanpur are stated to have more stocks than they immediately need and arrangements are being made to divert coal from their stocks as a temporary measure, to any mills in distress which may be threatened with closure for want of coal.

5. A further easing of the transport situation is expected from July 1961 onwards when the overall wagon supply in the Bengal-Bihar region for movement of coal is proposed to be stepped to 5,200 per day, which would

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

result in an increase of 200 wagons in the above Moghalsarai direction. In other words, regions served in this direction, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan, etc. will have the benefit of a movement of 2,100 wagons per day against the present 1,900 per day.

6. Since we cannot expect immediately to expand the transport capacity by rail to meet in full the vastly increased demand, we are considering alternative modes of transporting coal, such as increased use of road transport in specified zones, as also other measures to meet the situation. The question of moving coal by sea to coastal States is being considered. The Railways are already moving by sea some quantities of coal for the Southern Railway. There is a further proposal that consumers in the western part of India, as in Ahmedabad, need not transport their coal all the way from Bengal-Bihar fields, which means a long haul of 1,100 miles, but they should switch over completely to coal from the Central India coal-fields. The Railways and some other users in areas distant from coal-fields are also considering increased use of furnace oil, thereby releasing not only the coal but also the transport that is at present being utilised for their own purpose. To accelerate movement by rail, arrangements are in hand to load block rakes of coal through bunkers in main collieries and the scheme of unloading in coal dumps at suitable centres has been accepted by some States. Block rake movement in bulk is also being arranged to the extent possible within the present wagon availability. It is hoped by these measures, consumers in distant parts will get relief.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I just want a clarification. I am very thankful to the hon. Minister for tracing the history of coal in India. But since 17th January 1961, no wagon has been received in Kanpur. Yesterday along

with my hon. friend, Shri Jagdish Awasthi, I contacted the people concerned. There has been no movement of soft coke.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid I will not be able to allow speeches at this stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not mentioned anything about soft coke. I want to know what is happening to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he wants a clarification by a question, I shall allow it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about soft coke? I am told no wagon has been received by the district authorities in Kanpur.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I learn that movement has been arranged of this category of coal also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): He has made a very important policy statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, if hon Members want to discuss it in some manner that might be considered suitable and advisable, they might proceed accordingly.

An Hon. Member: It might be circulated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How many wagons have been given to Kanpur?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many questions shall I allow. He should also appreciate that we cannot have all questions answered now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should appreciate my difficulty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has made a detailed statement and also answered the hon. Member's question. If a discussion is required, that will be seen later.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद (बिहोर) : श्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि रेल बैगनों की बहुत कठिनाई है, इस वजह से मोटर ट्रक्स वगैरह का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर के लिए चूँकि सोपट कोक की तुरन्त आवश्यकता है इसलिए क्या आप बैगनों के अतिरिक्त मोटर ट्रक्स का भी प्रबन्ध करने जा रहे हैं या किया गया है, अगर नहीं किया गया है तो क्या आप सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को सलाह देंगे कि एमर-जेंसी को मीट करने के लिए वे ऐसा करें और वहाँ पर सोपट कोक पहुँचायें ताकि लोगों के घरों में चूल्हे तो जल सकें ? जहाँ तक मिलों को इस्तेमाल के लिए कोयला पहुँचाने का सम्बन्ध है, वह चीज थोड़ी देर बेट कर सकती है।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : उसूलन मुझे इस बात पर कोई ऐतराज नहीं है कि वहाँ पर मोटर-गाड़ियों से कोयला पहुँचाया जाए मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि कानपुर कोयला इस तरह से पहुँचाना मुश्किल होगा क्योंकि कोल-फील्डस से कानपुर काफी फासले पर है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose.—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not allow more than one question to an hon. Member.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): From the statement which has been made by the hon. Minister, it seems that more than 5 million tons of coal are not moved by either mode of transport. May we know specifically what arrangements are immediately being made to move the coal from the pit-heads, which might be piling up there—more than 5 million tons of coal—so that coal production might not be affected and the industry and the domestic consumers in the coun-

try might not be starved of their requirements of coal?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I share the anxiety of the hon. Member that steps should be taken to move the coal so that the consumers might get it and production also may not suffer. The entire statement relates to steps that are being taken to size up the situation with regard to our present capacity as well as what other steps can be taken to deal with the situation.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He has referred to July. What about March?

Shri Ranga (Tenali): From what the hon. Minister has said, evidently some priorities are going to be fixed and some control is going to be imposed in order to see that according priorities wagons are made available. May I know who fixes these priorities? Does the hon. Minister's Ministry do it or the Railway Ministry does it, or do they consult the Ministries concerned with the consumers? For instance, they have given brick burning a very low priority. Again, for the movement of fertilisers, they have given a very low priority. Who will set right such discrepancies?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Priorities are fixed after consulting the user Ministries and also taking into account the transport capacity. I can place at some suitable time a list of these priorities on the Table. If hon. Members could suggest that any of the items which is at the moment enjoying a higher priority could be stepped down in favour of something which is below, I would be prepared to consider that. The detailed list of priorities has been fixed after taking into consideration the industrial requirements and after fully consulting the user Ministries like the Railways, Irrigation and Power, Works, Housing and Supply and other Ministries.

Shri Ranga: House-building is a most important industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: While in Singareni we have got 70,000 tons which could not be transported, because wagons are not available in the same region, near about 60 miles from there, tobacco barons are closing down their factories for want of supplies of coal.

On the one hand, the hon. Minister said that we have not reached the Plan target with regard to coal; on the other, he says there are no transport facilities. Now he says that the industry should switch over to furnace oil involving expenditure of foreign exchange. I do not know how we can reconcile all these statements.

Sardar Swaran Singh: One is the question of argument. We can discuss in greater detail the reconciliation I have attempted to make. On the specific point of information which he gave, that there are some pit-head accumulations in the Singareni colliery, I would request the hon. Member to use his influence with the Unions and with others to take to Sunday loading....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That is absolutely wrong.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sunday loading has been introduced in the Bengal-Bihar area and other areas. If the overall wagon availability is small, there should not be any strong objection to Sunday loading. If Sunday loading is there in addition to the normal loading, the position will ease to a very large extent.

Some Hon. Members rose.—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I cannot continue it for indefinite period. After a Call Attention notice, no questions are normally allowed on the statement made in reply. But because many hon. Members showed concern, I have allowed so much. Now nothing more is allowed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When shall we have a discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing. If he gives notice for a discussion, that would be considered.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We are not allowed to move adjournment motions and we are not allowed to ask questions. This goes on like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order order. The Call Attention notice was allowed. A detailed statement has been made. I have allowed about ten questions. Now I do not know what further I can do. Is it the desire of Members that we should continue with this for about an hour from now? Unless they make a motion and some time is allotted to it, how can we continue like this?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Our adjournment motion is disallowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can that be allowed?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The question is of public importance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This is not the proper subject for an adjournment motion (*Interruptions*). I have not ruled it out because that was not specific. Hon. Members may have many specific questions to ask. But now I must proceed to the next business. I am very sorry I cannot go beyond this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I only wanted to know....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have requested the hon. Member not to ask further questions. But he is doing the same thing again.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The country is suffering.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You had agreed in the Committee that a no-day-yet-named-mentioned motion shall be discussed. You wanted the

convenience of the Minister. He is here. The subject is very serious. He is not able to move coal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member has to settle with the Minister directly, he can do that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Through you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If any motion has to be moved, notice has to be sent to the Speaker. He might proceed in the proper manner.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is already admitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then what has he to ask me or of the Minister directly at this moment? If it is already admitted, it will come up in the normal course.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I wanted only his convenience. You had agreed that if the Government agreed, the motion could be discussed as early as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But is this the manner in which the hon. Member should put questions as to whether the Government agrees to it or not? We have selected these motions and they would go to the Government and Government would select them. The hon. Member would be better advised to contact the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and ask him to put it as the first one.

Shri Reddy.

12.31 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-sections (1)(d) and (4) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of Lok Sabha

do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee vice Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani resigned from Lok Sabha."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-sections (1)(d) and (4) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee vice Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani resigned from Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.32 hrs.

TWO-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES (ABOLITION) BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to provide for the abolition of two-member parliamentary and assembly constituencies and for the creation of single member constituencies in their place.

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you will recollect that the consideration of clauses 3 and 6 was held over the other day. In regard to those clauses I had moved a number of amendments which are printed as Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 in List 13. Although the principle of those amendments was good, but because some of the Members of Parliament belonging to the Scheduled Castes have entertained certain doubts regarding them and are opposed to them, in deference to their wishes I propose to seek the

[Shri A. P. Jain]

permission of the House to withdraw those amendments.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Except amendment No. 48, I think,

Shri A. P. Jain: If the hon. Minister wants to move any one of them he may do so. But, so far as my amendments are concerned they are all connected.

Shri A. K. Sen: I speak of the amendment relating to the case in which figures are available.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If these amendments are withdrawn then amendments to these also go out.

Shri Chintamonj Panigrahi (Puri): What about the Law Minister? He accepted those amendments.

Shri A. K. Sen: I said we shall be prepared to consider if they were moved. (*Interruption*).

Shri A. P. Jain: The House has not accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the House that must be prepared to accept.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I would like to know what the view of Government is.

Shri A. K. Sen: The view of Government is not to force Shri Jain to move his amendment. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When these are not moved the position is quite clear; the amendments to those amendments also go along with them. But, so far as this clause is concerned...

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): There are other amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other amendments, certainly. I think Shri Tyagi wants to move some.

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. I have my amendment No. 56. I beg to move:

Page 2,—after line 16, add—

"Provided that a two-member Parliamentary Constituency shall be so divided into single-member Constituencies that the existing boundaries of the Assembly Constituencies comprised therein as mentioned in the Delimitation Order, 1956, are, as far as practicable, kept intact.

Provided further that within the two single-member Parliamentary Constituencies so created, Assembly seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be reserved only within that Parliamentary Constituency where no seat has been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes." (56).

This amendment pertains to the division of the constituencies. As the House has now chosen to consider it in detail, I suggest that a proviso might be added at the end of the clause 3, which reads:

"Provided that a two-member Parliamentary Constituency shall be so divided into single-member Constituencies that the existing boundaries of the Assembly Constituencies comprised therein as mentioned in the Delimitation Order, 1956, are, as far as practicable, kept intact."

The second part of my amendment is to add another proviso to the effect:

Provided further that within the two single-member Parliamentary Constituencies so created, Assembly seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will

be reserved only within that Parliamentary Constituency where no seat has been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

I have just to say a few words in respect of this amendment. My amendment is only a clarification and makes it easy for the Minister and for the Election Commissioner—the process of bifurcation of the constituencies. I was one of the members of the Advisory Committee when the constituencies were initially carved out. I know the procedure adopted. We first carved out the Assembly constituencies according to the proportion of voters in each district. After those Assembly constituencies were carved out, then we saw how many of these constituencies had higher concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Then we joined 5 or 6 constituencies to make one Parliamentary constituency, we just draw the line round the 5 contiguous constituencies. When a double-member constituency was created, we just joined the two neighbouring constituencies of Parliament and made them a double-member constituency.

Now, what I want to emphasise is that we can reverse this process. When we divide the double-member constituencies into single-member ones, we need not break the Assembly constituencies which are involved. Supposing, in my State there is a double-member constituency. In each there are 10 Assembly constituencies. What I would advise, through this amendment, the Election Commissioner to do is not to break the Assembly constituencies at all. He may keep them intact and he may draw a dividing line between 5 on one side and 5 on the other. These constituencies have already been carved out; he need not break them; they may remain as such. He may just draw the dividing line which would be a very easy task and which would not affect anybody.

I will read what the Election Commission has said:

"In view of the fact that every parliamentary constituency would invariably comprise of an integral number of Assembly constituencies, the Commission also felt that it would be more convenient to delimit the Assembly constituencies first and to delimit the Parliamentary constituencies thereafter by grouping together the requisite number of Assembly constituencies."

So, the Parliamentary constituencies came into existence by the process of just combining or grouping the requisite number of Assembly constituencies contiguous to one another. So, I propose that when we break the double-member constituencies into a single-member constituencies, we may just reverse the process. They may keep the State constituencies intact and draw a line roundabout the boundaries of the State constituencies so that one block of 5 may remain in one constituency and another block of 5 may remain in another constituency. That process will be easy and less controversial. That is the first part of my amendment.

By the second part I have suggested that—

"within the two single-member Parliamentary Constituencies so created, Assembly seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be reserved only within that Parliamentary Constituency where no seat has been reserved" for Parliament.

I had said that it will be a colossal and difficult problem and perhaps the whole thing may be questioned in a court of law. I still sincerely feel that it will have a very bad political repercussion if by means of this measure we deprive about 5 crores and 30 lakhs of people from their inherent right of citizenship, the right of representing themselves and offering themselves as candidates for assemblies and Parliament. Adult franchise

[Shri Tyagi]

means not only the right to vote but also the right to offer oneself as a candidate. It offends the better of the two rights and therefore a lot of resentment would be created. I had said yesterday that 80 per cent. of the non-scheduled Caste population voters in that constituency get deprived of their right of representation. That being so, my amendment says: do not deny them the parliamentary and the assembly constituencies both together. The parliamentary constituency has to be split into two and one of them will be reserved. In such a case, the seats for the assembly within that reserved area should not be reserved.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You want to deprive them of these seats?

Shri Tyagi: I want to have a compromise so that a senior politician who has been nursing his home constituency, when denied the benefit of offering himself as a candidate for Parliament from his constituency can offer himself as a candidate to the assembly from the same constituency. It will be in the best interest of the country if seats are reserved in this manner. If a parliamentary constituency is reserved, the assembly constituencies within may be left as unreserved. Let us not deny every voter there the right of representation in both the places. If that is done, they will not violently react.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am afraid it will not be possible for me to accept the amendments proposed by Shri Tyagi.

Shri Tangamani: There are also other amendments moved already. I request the hon. Minister to address himself to them also.

Shri A. K. Sen: Let me deal one by one. I can assure Shri Tangamani that there will be no discrimination in the matter of non-acceptance. Shri Tyagi's amendments would have the effect of throwing open all the con-

stituencies, more or less, virtually, other than the reserved constituencies.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. I am talking of the double member parliamentary constituencies alone; I do not go beyond that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the concentration of Scheduled Castes so far as the assembly constituencies are concerned shall have to be ignored. If the concentration in an Assembly constituency of a parliamentary constituency is not as big, or is as big or even bigger than the one in the general constituency, the hon. Shri Tyagi says that so far as reservation for the assembly is concerned, it must be done in the general constituency, even though the concentration may be more in the Scheduled Caste constituency.

Shri Tyagi: What you say is true. That is the interpretation. I am prepared to forego that; I do not insist on concentration in this matter because basically the whole area of the double member constituency of Parliament was considered to be comparatively more concentrated than the rest of the area in the district.

Shri A. K. Sen: If the hon. Member had listened to me, he would have appreciated my point.

Shri S. N. Ramaul (Mahasu): Sir, on a point of order. I had also given an amendment to this Bill and I do not know whether it has been accepted or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that a point of order? He should try to find it out at the proper moment from the proper officers.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, it would throw open the other constituencies also because Shri Tyagi wants to put in this rider: do not bifurcate a double member parliamentary constituency if it also leads to a bifurcation of a double member assembly constituency. He envisages a position

where within a double member parliamentary constituency is also included a double member assembly constituency. First of all, we have not uptill now come across any such constituency. But assuming there is, what would it mean? It would mean that to bifurcate an assembly constituency we cannot bifurcate the parliamentary constituency or vice versa. As a result other constituencies will have to be touched and it will mean delimitation, again throwing open the other constituencies. That is exactly what I was trying to explain. If there is to be this bar, it will automatically encroach upon other constituencies and that is a thing which we cannot possibly accept now. That is to be left again for the next delimitation commission. After all the reserved seats must go where there is the largest concentration. On the last occasion, care was taken to see that where a parliamentary seat was reserved, the assembly seat within that parliamentary constituency was not reserved at the same time.

Shri Tyagi: No, no. As a rule it was reserved within the parliamentary constituency on account of the concentration. I was there; I know it for a fact.

Shri A. K. Sen: Even if it was, then it was for a very good reason, as he says, the concentration of Scheduled Caste population. If Shri Tyagi's formula is accepted, it would mean shifting it on to an area where there is no concentration or very little concentration. In any event, it would encroach upon another constituency and for this reason we cannot accept this amendment.

Shri Tyagi: What about the first part of my amendment where I say that while bifurcating the double member constituency into single ones, the boundaries of the assembly constituencies may be kept intact.

Shri A. K. Sen: That was one consideration mentioned in clause 3 and so it is redundant. That is the

whole scheme and there is no question of touching the geographical boundaries of the existing constituencies.

Clause 3 (a) says that all the single member constituencies shall, as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas and in delimiting them regard shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience. Now, I do not know which are the other amendments of Shri Tangamani.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nos. 39, 40 and 41.

Shri A. K. Sen: With regard to amendment No. 39, I have already answered the point, and Shri Tangamani was right when he said that I was going to ignore it. In fact, I said that there was no question of setting up a Delimitation Commission both for the purpose of effectiveness as also for the purpose of expeditious disposal of this matter. As I said, the Delimitation Commission would take at least a couple of years to do this work, and even if it did take a shorter time, it would not do anything more than what the Chief Election Commissioner does.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Then, what better work can be done and steps taken by the Election Commission towards this end?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is begging the question. What better work can be done by the Delimitation Commission than to apply the test laid down in the Act itself? The test is, geographical compactness, larger concentration, and then the bifurcation of the existing constituencies. As I said, the larger question of selecting was done or dealt with by the last Delimitation Commission. They fixed up which would be the reserved constituency both for the assembly elections and for parliamentary elections. With regard to the constituencies selected by the Delimitation Commission, we are bifurcating them, and'

[Shri A. K. Sen]

bifurcating them with reference to absolutely rigid and objective tests laid down by the Act itself, namely, geographical compactness, existence of lines of communication and larger concentration of Scheduled Castes.

So, I do not think, for this work which is more or less administrative, namely, actually applying the test laid down in the Act itself, it will at all be profitable to set up a high powered commission like the Delimitation Commission, with a Supreme Court judge and a high court judge, especially when there are hardly those important factors to be dealt with as they have to under the Delimitation Act.

With regard to amendment No. 41, this again is not a feasible proposition, because, first of all, you have to demarcate the reserved constituency and in demarcating it, you cannot take only all the voters who would be ultimately registered in that area. You will have to take the population which is going to be represented, and you have to take, therefore, the census figures to find out which particular part has a larger concentration of the Scheduled Caste population. It is not a question of finding the voters only in that area. It is the population which is of greater importance.

Shri Panigrahi: I want a clarification. What is the percentage?

Shri A. K. Sen: Larger concentration.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the percentage?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not a question of percentage. The language is quite clear. If one is 98, and the other is 100, the area with 100 will be chosen.

Shri Panigrahi: According to the census figures of 1951 we did not get the published figures for the polling stations.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is available. Possibly they were not published.

But the figures are available with the Chief Election Commissioner thana-wise. That is my information.

Shri Panigrahi: It is not published.

Shri A. K. Sen: If it is not published, it does not matter. If anyone wants the figures, he can have them from the Chief Election Commissioner. The publication of thana-wise figures for the whole country may not be feasible, but whoever wants the figures for the purpose of contesting the allocation, may at once get them from the Chief Election Commissioner and I shall see that whoever, either here or from the State Assemblies, wants those figures will be given those figures. I have no doubt that the Chief Election Commissioner will hear all the parties who want to make themselves heard. This goes without saying.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): I want to have one clarification. With regard to the reserved constituencies for the tribals, there are nine seats, in Assam. Out of the total seats, which number 18, nine are general seats and nine for the tribals. I want to know whether all these reserved seats for the tribals will fall under the parliamentary constituencies, because, under the present law, concentration of population must be there.

Shri A. K. Sen: The formula is very easy to comprehend, instead of going into complications. It is a simple one. Take the existing double-member constituency, whether parliamentary or of the local assembly. Divide it. Take that part which gives a greater concentration of the Scheduled Castes. I do not see any difficulty in this, if we have the figures of the population in the respective areas.

These are my submissions on these amendments and I submit that these amendments be rejected.

There is one amendment of Shri A. P. Jain which we are willing to accept. In fact I said so the other day. I think it is amendment No. 48 which seeks to substitute "latest census of which figures are available" for "census held in 1951"

Shri Panigrahi: How can it be possible?

Shri A. K. Sen: If the figures are available.

Shri Panigrahi: There must be a uniform basis.

Shri A. K. Sen: Since he is not pressing it, we had better leave it.

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): This particular clause refers to parliamentary and assembly constituencies. What about the Union territories? There is no mention about them. Is there no reservation as far as the Union territories are concerned?

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member is speaking of territorial councils. For the Union territories, the parliamentary constituencies would be divided, but possibly, what the hon. Member is thinking of is about the territorial councils. We have no idea of dividing the territorial council seats by this present Bill.

Shri S. N. Ramaul: What about my amendment, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has not been moved. Now, I was waiting for hon. Members to stop having separate discussions in the House. I am afraid hon. Members are losing distinction between the Central Hall and this hall. Here, it is only one Member who can speak and the discussion can be only on one subject and the others have to listen. But I find there are separate discussions going on among different groups. That ought to be done in the Central Hall and not here. I requested hon. Members not to do it here, twice or thrice. But I have not been heard. Shri A. P. Jain has ask-

ed for permission to withdraw his amendment Nos. 45, 46, 47 and 48. I suppose he has the necessary permission.

Amendments Nos. 45, 46, 47 and 48 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put the other amendments to the vote of the House?

Shri Tangamani: My amendment No. 39 may be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; the question is:

Page 2, line 1, after "shall" insert

"through Delimitation Commission appointed for the purpose." (39).

Those for the motion may say "Aye."

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against the motion may say "No."

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the Noes have it.

Shri Tangamani: The Ayes have it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

13 hrs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The bell is not ringing. The Members will be in different rooms. They may be in the committees or in the library rooms.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the bell is not ringing and it cannot be rung, we have no other choice than to request the Whips that they might collect the Members of their party.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

I shall now put Shri Tangamani's amendment No. 39. The question is:

Page 2, line 1, after "shall" insert--

"through Delimitation Commission appointed for the purpose". (39).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): The bell is not working.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That I have already informed the House.

Shri Tyagi: You may ask those in favour to stand in their seats.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think Shri Tangamani would press it so much.

Shri Tangamani: I am pressing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those hon. Members who are for 'Ayes' may kindly rise in their seats. Their names will be recorded. Those who are in favour are Shri S. A. Dange, Shri A. K. Gopalan, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, Shri Tangamani, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Mahanty, Shri Parulekar, Shri Punnoose, Shri Vasudevan Nair and Shri Warior.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): It is not a proper division, because the bell has not been ringing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he can point out a definite rule, I shall consider it. I have got before me the rules and I have not been able to lay my hands on any such rule.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): He has already voted.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I have also not been able to lay my finger on the rule, but over and above that, there is a tradition and practice that has to be observed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least no point of order can be raised on this point that the bell has not rung. That we ought to be clear about. There is no point of order about that. We have taken the sense of the House, and the names of those hon. Members who are in favour of the amendment have also been recorded. If hon. Members can point out to any particular reference, certainly I shall look into it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: When the House has been consistently acting according to a practice, suddenly to depart from that practice would not be correct. Not that it is going to make any difference to the division, but when the House has followed a persistent course of conduct it should not be departed from it unless everybody has had information of it in advance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he referring to the time?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Apart from the time....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have followed his point. The division commenced before 1 p.m. and if it has gone on beyond that it does not amount to a breach of the convention that no division will be held between 1 and 2.30 p.m. We would not have departed from the procedure that we have been following consistently but for our helplessness.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Was the bell not tested?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the intention to depart from the practice that we have been following. That shall be followed in future as well. But what was not within our reach, we could not help. Therefore, I have resorted to this. As the hon. Member has admitted, it would not make any difference. If there had been any proximity or nearness between the two sides of the division, certainly I would not have resorted to this.

Those against may kindly rise in their seats. There is a pre-ponderating majority. The 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the other amendments Nos. 41, 42, 18, 21, 10, 11, 24 and 56 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 41, 42, 18, 21, 10, 11, 24 and 56 were put and negatived.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order. These amendments vary from each other and if a Member were to vote for one and against another, he cannot at the same time say 'Aye' and 'No' at the same time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he ought to have pointed out that he wanted a particular amendment to be put separately. That is what I asked before and Shri Tangamani pointed out that his amendment No. 39 may be put separately. Therefore, I allowed it. If any other hon. Member had desired, I would have done the same.

Shri Tyagi: My point of order is of a wider nature. The procedure, in my opinion, is inconsistent with the requirements of the proceedings of the House. I feel every amendment must be judged on the merits and all these amendments could not be properly clubbed together. There is no such provision in the Rules of Procedure which allows these amendments of varying nature to be clubbed together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon. Member will realise that it is only a formality that we just perform at this moment. Hon. Members are aware of it and they are not very particular that their amendments should be put separately. I agree with him that seriously if an hon. Member wants to have a division, we cannot have it because one amendment may vary from the other. But when we take the sense of the House that none of these amendments is going to be accepted, we only undergo the formality that all be accepted

or all be rejected by the House. Technically he is quite right; I have no objection or quarrel with him. I agree with him that when all are put together, if any hon. Member wants to vote for a particular amendment, he has no opportunity. If that is pointed out, certainly I shall put that amendment separately.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6.— (Special provision for Gujarat; amendment of section 19 of Act II of 1960).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is only amendment No. 49 moved by Shri A. P. Jain. I hope he has the necessary permission to withdraw it.

Amendment No. 49 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.— (Short title).

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4, for "1960" substitute "1961" (5)

(Shri Hajarnavis)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Eleventh Year" substitute

"Twelfth Year". (4)

(Shri Hajarnavis)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,
and the Long Title were added to
the Bill.*

Shri A. K. Sen: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Tyagi: Although the House has now agreed to the passing of this Bill I must sound again a word of warning that it will have a very bad repercussion on the country, because millions of people will be denied the benefit of offering themselves as candidates from various constituencies which are reserved. I feel that we will also lose that semblance of joint electorate because it might create bitterness among the electorate. I am sorry to note that the House has not agreed to refer this matter to politicians. There are thousands of politicians whose seats will be affected one way or the other. I still hope that even after this Bill is passed, the hon. Minister might at least agree to postpone bringing it into effect until the next elections. Let the next elections go smoothly on the basis of *status quo* so that there will be least disturbances.

The present position allows the leaders of Scheduled Castes to stand

from constituencies even far beyond their residence, thereby enabling them to come from any corner of the State. Now, after this reservation, because 80 per cent of the non-Scheduled Caste people will not be permitted to contest seats in the reserved constituencies—there is already some little bitterness created among them—suppose any political party, be it Communist, Congress or any other, wants to bring a deserving leader from outside the district to stand in that constituency, the electorate will say “You have denied us our right of representation; we cannot offer ourselves because 80 per cent of us have been disqualified to offer as candidates. Now are there no Scheduled Castes in my constituency? Let us, at least for the pleasure and pride of sending one from our own constituency, put up a local man.” So outsiders will be difficult to get elected from these constituencies now. It will be terrible if we cannot send real reformers of Scheduled Castes through these constituencies. If the real leaders of Scheduled Castes are denied the right of representation, they are denied the right of representing. Scheduled Castes, where shall we be?

I am afraid it may not be possible for the Election Commissioner to reserve a constituency which is the home constituency of a big leader among the Scheduled Castes. Take my friend, Shri Jagjivan Ram. It is lucky he is coming from a reserved constituency. But suppose there is no concentration of Scheduled Castes there and his home constituency is not reserved. He will have to go outside. As he is a popular leader, it is not very difficult for him to get elected even from a general seat, and I will welcome that. But there will be resentment from the reserved constituency. They will say "Now you have come forward to contest from our constituency. We will ask a Scheduled Caste resident of our own constituency to contest the seat". That will create difficulties. The leaders of Scheduled Castes will have to face this

difficulty after this Bill comes into operation. I am sorry the House has rejected my amendment.

According to my proposal if a candidate were denied the right of contesting the seat for Parliament he could satisfy himself by offering from the very same constituency for the Assembly seat at least. But, under the present Bill, you say "No, in that constituency you cannot stand because you are a non-Scheduled Caste. You can stand neither for the parliamentary nor assembly seat from there". I was making a humble suggestion that in case of double member constituencies you reserve the parliamentary seat on one side and the assembly seat on the other so that every politician will have some avenue left. Then the Scheduled Caste candidate could have the benefit of coming to a little compromise with the non-Scheduled Caste candidate in the constituency by saying "I will be helpful to you in the Assembly; you be helpful to me for the Parliament". Such combinations are made every time during the election. Those who have any practical experience of fighting elections will realise that such type of combinations are made, especially within parties or among independent candidates during the elections. If the candidates do not do that, at least the electorate will do this because it is gainful to both sides. Now the Scheduled Caste people are being deprived of that little benefit also.

My fears, therefore, are that it will against the interests of the Scheduled Castes generally. It might create some type of unpleasantness between two classes, it will be contentious and it will create class consciousness. If it is allowed to separate, then Scheduled Caste people will always feel that their real leaders do not get elected. If there is bitterness among the Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes in that constituency then the non-Scheduled Caste people will vindictively send a man who is not popular among the Scheduled Castes. They will say "All

right, your popular man will not be allowed to come; we, 80 per cent people, will send a man who is not popular among the Scheduled Castes". How can we say that he is a representative of the Scheduled Castes? He must fall in line with the electorate. So, the poor Scheduled Castes, for whose protection all this is conceived, there may be occasions when they will remain deprived of their real leaders and will be forced to adopt leaders to the liking of the non-Scheduled Castes. In other words, the Scheduled Caste leaders will be nominated by the non-Scheduled Caste people. This is very unnatural and will affect very adversely the vote of Scheduled Castes.

So, I still plead with the Minister that he may agree to postpone the implementation of this Bill. It will also meet the other point for by that time the Delimitation Commission will come into existence and it will go into this matter. That is all I can appeal at this stage.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already exceeded the time limit very much. I gave an opportunity to Shri Tyagi because he was particular of pressing his view point. All right, I will give five minutes to each hon. Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I am afraid, I do not want to speak on the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he speaking on some different matter?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would not like to retain the *status quo*. I think we are living in a changing world and, in this changing world, many social and economic changes have to take place in spite of the warning, prophesy and forboding of some of those persons who are very conservatively inclined and who cannot easily shake themselves away from the past. I think this Bill is in tune with the changing force of economic and social

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

climate of our country. I, therefore, welcome this.

After all, double-member constituencies was a working kind of compromise that the so-called class Hindus arrived at with the so-called Scheduled Caste Hindus. It was a kind of compromise which was done to overcome the prejudices which were inherent in the situation for a long time. That compromise was for a very short time. Now we think the times have changed and we want to have a different kind of practical compromise and I think this is a compromise we have arrived at. In this we want the Scheduled Caste people to stand on their own rights. We want to tell the so-called caste Hindus that they will be ably represented by Scheduled Caste men even though the Scheduled Castes may comprise only 20 per cent of the population in the constituency and this will be a tribute, not a concession, to the ability and wisdom of the so-called Scheduled Caste persons. This will be something in the nature of, I should say, a generous gesture on the part of the so-called caste Hindus. After all, representation is not based on caste considerations. Representation is based on ability, upon merits and upon such other things. I find that some of the so-called Scheduled Caste people are as able as any body else. Therefore, the so-called caste-Hindus will feel happy that they are being represented in the Assembly or Parliament by some of the persons of the Scheduled Castes who are able and meritorious, who will fight not only for themselves, but would fight for their cause also. I think this Bill would lead to the abolition of the barriers which have existed between two sections of Hindu society, the so-called caste Hindus and the Harijans. I think this will be a step in the right direction.

Another point that I want to make is this. It is wrong to say that all the caste Hindus will combine to vote

down a popular figure. I do not think the caste Hindus have that power. Fortunately or unfortunately, the caste Hindus cannot combine. Therefore, there is no danger of a popular Harijan leader being defeated. I am sure that as it has been happening in the past, it will happen in the future that a Harijan leader will be elected who has some kind of a pull with the public. I do not think the caste Hindus will form a kind of a negative union and vote down a gentleman who deserved their vote on merits.

It is said that this Bill gives us the right to vote, but it does not give us the right to choose. I think this argument is based upon caste considerations. For instance, if that is so, I would say, it should give me the right to choose a brahmin, the right to choose a Kshatriya, the right to choose a Rajput. This kind of argument is based upon caste considerations. That is, we must choose a man of our caste. I think, we are working for a classless, casteless society. I am sure this kind of choice will be against the kind of society we are going to build up. Therefore, I believe that the right to choose is there, the right to choose the able man, the person fit to represent us, irrespective of caste considerations. I think that right is much greater than the right to choose a man of your own caste. I would, therefore, think that no right has been violated by this Bill. The right to choose is there; the right to vote is there. I, therefore, welcome this Bill, with all my heart and wholeheartedly.

श्री० एबदीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि हम को जो बात आज से दस साल पहले करनी चाहिये थी, उस पर खुशकिस्मती से आज इस सदन में फैसला किया है। हो सकता है कि उस वक्त हम इसे इस लिये नहीं कर सकते थे कि जो साथी त्यागी जी की तरह सोचते थे शाब्द उन की तादाद महम से ज्यादा थी। मैं

तो उस वक्त भी इस चीज के हक में था। यह कोई भूही वाली बात नहीं है कि अगर हमें गरीब आदिमियों के लिये जगहें रिजर्व करना हैं तो हम उस के लिये बड़े हलके बनायें ताकि कास्ट हिन्दू भी हर एक जगह से खड़े हो सकें। अगर हरिजनों के लिये रिजर्वेशन है तो एक तरह से सब हरिजन और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लोगों के लिए है लेकिन वह एक खास किस्म के हलके से ही खड़े हो सकते हैं। दूसरी तरह से इस के माने यह होते हैं कि जिस हरिजन के हलके में सीट रिजर्व नहीं है वह दूसरे हलके में जा कर खड़ा हो। जब इन लोगों के लिये ऐसा है तो कास्ट हिन्दू को कौन सी आपत्ति हो सकती है, या जो कि नानरिजर्व-जाति में आता है, उस के लिये कौन सी आपत्ति हो सकती है, कि वह दूसरे हलके से जा कर खड़ा हो। वह उस गरीब के मुकाबले ज्यादा शक्तिशाली है। मैं तो पहले भी यही मानता था कि हमें हरिजनों और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लिये सिंगल हलके रिजर्व करने चाहियें।

मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई कि मैजॉरिटी किस तरह से हरिजनों के किसी नेता के खिलाफ जा सकती है, और अगर वह जा सकती है, तो आज भी जा सकती है। डबल मेम्बर कांस्टिट्यून्सी से जो वोटर्स हैं उन में हरिजनों की परसेन्टेज में कोई फर्क नहीं आता है। २० या २५ परसेन्ट जो डबल मेम्बर कांस्टिट्यून्सी के लिये है वही मेम्बर सिंगल कांस्टिट्यून्सी के लिये भी है। मैं नहीं मानता कि, जिस तरह से त्यागी जी समझते हैं, सब आदिमी मिल कर तय करेंगे कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के आदिमी को हराना है। हां यह बात जरूर है कि हम जिस तरह का समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, जो जातिपात से ऊपर हो, जिस में जातिवाद न हो, यह उस की तरफ एक कदम है, और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वाले अपने आप को इस तरह से अलाहवा नहीं समझेंगे। इस के अलावा गरीबों

को भी मौका मिलेगा कि वह अपनी और ज्यादा पर्सनैलिटी बना सकें। मैं मजाक के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तरीका हुआ करता था कि खेती में गरीब को माझीदार लगाया जाता था। जमीन का मालिक कोई और होता था और हरिजनों को हम सीरी रखते थे। बदकिस्मती से डबल मेम्बर कांस्टिट्यून्सी का जो सिस्टम था उस में हम ने हरिजनों को राजनीति की खेती में सीरी बना दिया था। यह कोई बहुत अच्छा तरीका नहीं था। हमारे जैन साहब जी हैं वह हमारे सीरी के खिलाफ हैं लेकिन अपनी सियासत की सीरी के हक में हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। जिस तरह से दोनों किस्म की बात चल सकती है। इस तरीके को बदलने की जरूरत है ताकि गरीब आदिमी भी अपनी पर्सनैलिटी बना सकें और जिस तरह हमें जाना है उसकी तरफ हमारा कदम उठ सके।

Shri Punnoose: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we supported this Bill in the hope that it will help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to return more effectively to this House and that by this Bill, they will be able to have more vigorous and energetic representation in the Assemblies and in Parliament. I hope that this experiment will succeed and I wish it all success. We insisted on the Delimitation Commission out of a genuine fear. I hope the hon. Minister and the Election Commission will take note of it. Even now it is not clear how the Election Commission will actually work it out. The principles are there. What is the machinery? Are they going to depend entirely on local officers and local politicians? If that is so, this is bound to be unsatisfactory. All sorts of pulls come in when you come to the question of dividing the constituencies. Particular individuals would like to have constituencies carved in a particular way or particular parties would like it in a particular way. The State Governments—party governments—may try to go their own way. In bet-

[Shri Punnocse]

ween these, the Election Commission has to work out. I do not know how far they will be able to do it. That is why we insisted on the appointment of the Delimitation Commission. The House has accepted the present proposal. As such, I would request the hon. Minister and the Election Commission to take the utmost care. The Election Commission should visit all the constituencies where this division has to take place, and ascertain that the local parties and the all India parties have to say with regard to this and see that things are fairly done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anything that the Law Minister would like to say?

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon): Sir, I won't make a speech. I want to seek clarification on two points. I am not making a speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Without speaking he would do it?

Shri B. C. Kamble: The hon. Law Minister will please clarify the timetable when these proposals will be formulated, when objections will be received and when they will be finalised. That is the only thing that I wanted to know.

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall answer the last hon. Member first. These queries, I would advise him to address to the Chief Election Commissioner. I have no doubt that he would answer these queries much better than I.

With regard to the other points raised by Shri Tyagi, I do not think I need add anything, because he has been ably answered by our esteemed friend Shri Sharma followed by Ch. Ranbir Singh.

With regard to the objection voiced again from that corner of the House regarding the Election Commissioner being entrusted with the work of demarcating these double-member constituencies, I have no doubt that he will exercise his best judgment

and give his utmost care in hearing all objections.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): What will be the machinery?

Shri A. K. Sen: Statutory authorities are masters of their own procedure. They prescribe their own procedure. One thing is quite clear, that like the Delimitation Commission they are not to proceed as a court, guided by the Civil Procedure Code. That exactly the reason why we did not have a Delimitation Commission, but that does not mean that the Chief Election Commissioner is incapable of doing this, or that he will not do these things in consonance with reasonable and fair demands. I have no doubt that the work as done by him, after hearing all objections, will be an excellent work of demarcation. I wish him all success.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Minister, but may I bring it to his notice that even when the law has not been passed, proposals have been sent from the districts at the instance of the District Magistrate and at the instance of the Tehsildar, with the connivance of certain political parties, dividing up constituencies according to their best choice. What is the remedy now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Objections.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member is, unfortunately, absolutely wrong on his facts. These things were not done at the instance of the district officers. They were done at the instance of the Chief Election Commissioner with a view to expediting the preliminary work in the expectation that this Bill was going to bring about demarcation of the constituencies, so that the work would proceed without those preliminary things being left undone. That is why a requisition was sent. As I said in my opening speech, in anticipation of this Bill being passed, the Chief Commissioner was already getting data regarding these constituencies, their composition,

their population figures and so on. I think it is very unfair to say that the district officers, in connivance with any one, were trying to do these things.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Unfortunately that is the fact.

Shri A. K. Sen: They were really trying to meet the requisition from the Chief Election Commissioner. Facts have to be supplied by the district officers. Who else will supply the facts?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker rose—

Shri Tyagi: What about the fundamental right? Does it not violate fundamental rights? Are you sure?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fundamental right arises only when the Chair gets up:

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.34 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the motion on Address by the President for which 15 hours have been allotted.

Before I call upon Shri Bhakt Darshan to move his Motion of Thanks to the President, I have to announce that under rule 21, I have fixed that the time-limit for speeches shall ordinarily be 15 minutes, with the exception of leaders of groups and the Mover for whom 30 minutes will be allowed, if necessary.

The Prime Minister who, I think, will reply to the debate on behalf of Government may intervene or reply at a later stage, and take the necessary time therefor.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): The Minister's time is exclusive of the 15 hours?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was there in the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I was absent on that day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I might tell him that 15 hours are in all, including the reply as well.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसे अपने लिए बड़े सम्मान और गौरव की बात समझता हूँ कि मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर निम्नलिखित धन्यवाद-प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर मिल रहा है :

श्री वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर) यह हिन्दी का सम्मान है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: उस प्रस्ताव की भाषा इस प्रकार है :

इस अधिवेशन में समवेत लोकसभा के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति महोदय के उस अभिभाषण के लिए जो उन्होंने १४ फरवरी, १९६१ को एक साथ समवेत संसद की दोनों सभाओं के समक्ष देने की कृपा की थी, उन के प्रति अत्यन्त आभारी है ।

श्रीमन्, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में मुझे दो बातें स्पष्ट दिखायी पड़ती हैं । इस अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी की सौजन्यता, उनकी शालीनता, उनकी विनम्रता, उनकी उदारता और उनकी महानता की स्पष्ट छाप दिखायी देती है । दूसरी ओर इस अभिभाषण में प्रधान मंत्री जी की औजस्विता, उनकी कर्मठता, उन के आत्मविश्वास और उन के आदर्शवाद का पुट दिखायी पड़ता है । इन दोनों प्रकार के दृष्टिकोणों का सुन्दर समन्वय वह चीज है जिस से हमारा भारत आज इतना महान है, और जिसकी वजह से

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

भारत ने इतने कम समय में इतनी प्रगति की है ।

श्रीमन्, इस अभिभाषण में पिछले वर्ष की घटनाओं का गिहावलोकन किया गया है, व आगामी वर्ष के कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा दी गयी है । इस में बहुत ही नये नुस्खे और नये शब्दों का उपयोग किया गया है । इस में न तो हमें कहीं अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण आशावाद दिखायी देता है और न व्यर्थ के निराशावाद की झलक दिखाती है, बल्कि अपनी कठिनाइयों और कमजोरियों को समझते हुए भी हमको और हमारे देश को आगे बढ़ने की प्रेरणा मिलती है, ताकि हम अपने देश को प्रगति के मार्ग पर अग्रसर कर सकें ।

यह भारत का सौभाग्य है कि हमारे देश के जिन सेनानियों ने राष्ट्रपिता के नेतृत्व में देश के स्वाधीनतासंग्राम का संचालन किया था, उन्हीं के द्वारा अब तक इस देश के शासन का सूत्र संभाला गया है और आगे भी संभाले जाने की आशा है । यही कारण है कि जहाँ हमारे देश में लोकतंत्र की जड़ें मजबूत हुई हैं वहाँ हमारे पड़ोस के देशों में लोकतंत्र का ढाँचा भी समाप्त हुआ जा रहा है । हमारे देश में तो, हमारे विरोधी दलों के लोग भी स्वीकार करेंगे कि, लोकतंत्र की विजय यात्रा जारी है । हमारे देश में दो आम निर्वाचन बड़ी शांति और सफलता के साथ सम्पन्न हो चुके हैं और तीसरे आम निर्वाचन की तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं, और मुझे आशा है कि तीसरे आम निर्वाचन की अग्नि परीक्षा में भी हमारा देश सोने की तरह खरा उतरेगा ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वर्तमान शासन सूत्रधारों के कारण हमारे देश को एक स्थिरता का चरदान मिला है । कांगो की ताजा स्थिति इस बात की साक्षी है । अगर हमारे देश के

नेता वृद्धिगता व दूरदर्शिता से कार्य न करते तो हमारे देश में भी कांगो से भी बदतर हालत हो सकती थी और हम गृहयुद्ध के दलदल में अभी तक फंसे रह सकते थे ।

इस अवसर पर, यदि यह मेरी अनधिकार चेष्टा न समझी जाए, तो मैं ब्रिटिश जाति की सद्भावना और वृद्धिगता के प्रति भी साधुवाद अंकित करने का मोह संवरण नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि वे भी यहाँ पर बेलजियनों का पार्ट अदा कर सकते थे । इसी कारण तो आज देश में जहाँ कहीं भी ब्रिटिश महारानी का आगमन हो रहा है, उनका बहुत ही अभूतपूर्व हादिक और उत्साहपूर्ण स्वागत किया जा रहा है ।

इस सदन में भी तथा इस सदन के बाहर भी बहुत से लोगों ने इस बात पर आपत्ति की है कि इस पर क्यों इतनी फिजूलखर्ची की जा रही है, बल्कि कुछ सज्जनों ने तो इसको गांधीवादी विचार धारा के प्रतिकूल भी माना है । लेकिन मेरी तो सम्मति है कि यदि सरकार ब्रिटिश महारानी के स्वागत के लिए इतनी उचित और अच्छी व्यवस्था करती तो जनमत का पूरी तरह से आदर नहीं किया जा सकता था । मेरा अपना तो यह अनुभव है कि जो लोग ब्रिटिश महारानी के स्वागत का सैद्धान्तिक रूप में विरोध कर रहे थे, उन्हें भी मैं ने रामलीला ग्राउंड में सब से आगे बैठे हुए पाया और उन के स्वागत-समारोहों में वे ज्यादा उत्साह दिखाते पाए गए । मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन स्वागत-समारोहों ने इस बात को सिद्ध कर दिया कि जो देश गांधीवादी तरीके से स्वतंत्र होते हैं उन के और भूतपूर्व शासकों के बीच मित्रता की कौसी भावना पैदा होती है, और हम ने इसका इस प्रकार एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण संसार के सामने प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ।

श्रीमन्, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में अनेक बातों का उल्लेख किया है लेकिन

सर्वप्रथम उन्होंने चीनी आक्रमण और अतिक्रमण का जिक्र किया है। क्योंकि बहुत ही आवश्यक थी था। आज सारे देश की नजर देश की उत्तरी सीमा पर लगी हुई है, और वह इस कारण से कि हमने जिसको अपना नव से बड़ा मित्र माना था, जिस के लिए हम अपने साथियों से लड़े और अगड़े तक थे, उसी ने हमारी पीठ में छुरा भोंकने की उचित चरितार्थ की और अगर इस धजह से आज देश के कोने कोने में रोष और असंतोष की लहर फैली हुई है तो यह बहुत ही स्वाभाविक है।

श्रीमन्, राष्ट्रपति जी ने चीन के प्रति हमारी जो नीति है उसको दो शब्दों में व्यक्त कर दिया, शान्तिपूर्ण और दृढ़। शान्ति-पूर्णता और दृढ़ता, यही हमारी नीति की आधार-शिलाएँ हैं। इस से अच्छी हमारी नीति की दूसरी व्याख्या नहीं हो सकती। इस में भारतीय जनता की भावनाओं का वास्तविक प्रतिबिम्ब है।

कई लोग आज देश के विभिन्न भागों से यह मांग कर रहे हैं और इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में जो संशोधन आए हैं उन में भी कुछ सज्जनों ने इस बात की सूचना दी है कि हमें जिस भूमि पर चीन ने कब्जा कर रखा है, फौजी कार्रवाई के द्वारा पुनः अधिकार कर लेना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने उन उत्साही साथियों के साहस और वीरता की तो प्रशंसा करता हूँ, लेकिन उनकी बुद्धिमानी की सराहना नहीं कर सकता। क्योंकि जिन हमारे जन प्रतिनिधियों के कंधों पर इतना गहरा उत्तरदायित्व है वह बहुत सोच समझ कर कोई कदम उठाते हैं, और बहुत सोच समझ कर शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और भारत सरकार के कंधों पर एक बड़ा नाजुक और गुरुतर भार है। और वे जनता की निराशा और क्रोध की भावना से पूर्णतया परिचित हैं, लेकिन वे इस बात को भी जानते हैं कि एक विशाल और नशे

में चूर देश के साथ युद्ध छेड़ने जैसी कोई चीज शुरू करने से पहले हमें बहुत सोच विचार करना पड़ेगा। इस संबंध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आम जनता की तौर पर हमारे नेताओं के हृदय में भी क्रोध आना स्वाभाविक है लेकिन जिस तरीके से शंकर महादेव ने विषपान किया था उसी तरीके से हमारे नेताओं को भी हमारे सूत्रधारों को भी विष का घूंट पीना पड़ रहा है। लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है और मैं सदन के उन सदस्यों को अपनी अन्तरात्मा की आवाज से यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह शिव का तीसरा नेत्र खुलने के बाद सब भस्म हो गया था तो वह शंकर का तीसरा नेत्र खुलने का अवसर समीप आ रहा है और उस के लिए हमें अपने नेताओं पर विश्वास करना पड़ेगा। किस किस की और क्या कार्यवाही की जाय, किस प्रकार और कौन से अस्त्रों का प्रयोग किया जाय, कब समझौते की वार्ता हो और कब युद्ध हो इस के लिए हमें अपने नेताओं पर अटूट श्रद्धा रखनी चाहिए।

13.41 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्रीमन्, इस बीच भारत और चीन की सीमाओं के संबंध में हमारे दोनों देशों के अधिकारियों के बीच जो वार्तालाप चल रहा था उस की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट भी सदन के पटल पर रख दी गई है और सारे देश की जनता ने उसे देख लिया है। मैं उन सदस्यों में से था जो प्रारम्भ में इस वार्तालाप की उपयोगिता को नहीं समझ रहे थे और मेरे विचार में यह बेकार की बातचीत थी क्योंकि जब चीन का शासक दल इतने तर्कहीन ढंग से अपनी बातों पर जिद कर रहा है तो इस प्रकार के लम्बे वार्तालाप का अधिकारी स्तर पर चलाना बेकार सा दिखाई देता था। लेकिन अब जब कि दोनों देश के अधिकारियों की वार्तालाप सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट निकल चुकी है तो मुझे उस निर्णय की

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

प्रशंसा करनी पड़ रही है जोकि भारत सरकार ने इस वार्तालाप में अपने अधिकारियों को शरीक होने का किया था। इस रिपोर्ट ने सूर्य के प्रकाश की तरह से यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि चीन की वर्तमान सरकार के ऐसे विस्तारवादी मंसूबे हैं जिनका कि कोई सार और सिर पर नहीं है। उन्होंने अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भारत में काश्मीर के विलय को अस्वीकार कर दिया है। भूटान और सिक्किम में भारत की जो विशेष स्थिति है उस को भी अमान्य कर दिया है। चीन ने पहले से भी अधिक २००० वर्ग मील भूमि पर अपना दावा बढ़ा लिया है। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बात आप जानते ही हैं कि बड़ाहोती, सांगचा मल्ला और लापथ्यल यह तीन स्थान ऐसे थे जिन के बारे में कुछ वर्गमौलों के बारे में यह माना जाता था कि उन पर उस का दावा है लेकिन अब चीनी और भारतीय अधिकारियों के बीच में जो वार्ता हुई है उस में उन्होंने सारे क्षेत्र को मिला कर ३०० वर्ग मील का और दावा कर दिया है। इस से उन के मंसूबे और उन के दावे निरन्तर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। लेकिन सब से बड़ा लाभ यह हुआ कि आज सारे संसार के जनमत को सूर्य के प्रकाश की तरह से मालूम पड़ गया है कि भारत का पक्ष तथ्यों, संघियों, रीति रिवाजों और व्यवहारों सभी दृष्टियों से सत्य और पुष्ट है।

श्रीमन्, इस अवसर पर जो हमारे अपने अधिकारी हैं, वेसे अधिकारियों की प्रशंसा करने की आदत तो मुझे नहीं है लेकिन इस अवसर पर मैं यह उपयुक्त समझता हूँ कि संसद् की कार्यवाही में इसका उल्लेख आ जाना उचित होगा—कि हमारे वैदेशिक मंत्रालय के उन अधिकारियों ने उस लम्बी और धका देने वाली वार्ता के अन्दर अत्यन्त योग्यता और अच्छी सूझबूझ का परिचय दिया है। उन्होंने स्वयं चीनी प्रमाणों के द्वारा भारतीय तथ्यों को सत्य सिद्ध करने में सफलता पाई है

और उस के लिए हमें उन्हें बधाई देनी ही चाहिए।

एक सब से बड़ा लाभ इस का हम यह देख रहे हैं कि जब से यह रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है हमारे देश का एक वर्ग जोकि चीन को आक्रमणकारी ही नहीं मानता था और पिछले अपने अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो विश्वासघात (बीच ऑफ फेथ) शब्द का प्रयोग किया था उस से वह भी तिलमिला उठा था, उस वर्ग के लोगों की बुद्धि शायद कुछ ठिकाने पर और सही रास्ते पर आ गई मालूम पड़ती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शायद।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कम्युनिस्ट दल के एक प्रवक्ता श्री गोविन्द नैय्यर ने अभी दो दिन पहले राज्य सभा में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण सम्बन्धी वादविवाद में जो अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं उन से मालूम पड़ता है कि वे भारत सरकार की चीन-संबंधी नीति को सही समझते हैं और उसके तथ्य को वह समझ गये हैं और उनके राज्य सभा में दिये गये भाषण से ऐसा आभास मिलता है कि वे सही रास्ते पर आ रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि लोक सभा में भी अब जो यह राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर विवाद प्रारम्भ हो रहा है तो हमारे साम्यवादी साथी अपने उस बदले हुए रुख का परिचय देने की कृपा करेंगे।

यहां पर यदि असंगत न हो तो मैं चलते चलाते इस और भी सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अक्सर वावेला मचाया जा रहा है कि सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में साम्यवादी कार्यकर्ताओं की हलचलें बहुत बढ़ रही हैं और उस की वजह से जनता में वहां बड़ा विक्षोभ है और सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था में अड़चन पड़ रही है। मैं उस इलाके का एक छोटा सा प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते थोड़ा सा इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चय करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को

और हमारे अधिकारियों को अपने गुप्तचरों की रिपोर्टों से थोड़ा-बहुत चिन्तित तो होना चाहिए लेकिन अधिक उत्तेजित नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं उस इलाके का एक सेवक होने के नाते विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि साम्यवाद और साम्यवादी दल का उस इलाके में कोई प्रभाव नहीं है, लगभग शून्य-सा है। लेकिन समाचारपत्रों में जो बड़ी बड़ी रिपोर्टें निकलती हैं और स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषणों में उनका उल्लेख किया जाता है तो उन्हें अनावश्यक महत्व मिल जाता है और लोगों को खोजना पड़ता है कि वे साम्यवादी लोग कहाँ पर हैं जिनका कि प्रभाव कहा जाता है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों को यहाँ पर उस इलाके का एक सेवक होने के नाते यह भी आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तरी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र, उत्तराखंड, गढ़वाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश और अल्मोड़ा आदि के निवासियों ने न केवल सदैव कांग्रेस का दृढ़ और प्रबल समर्थन किया है बल्कि भविष्य में जब कभी भी इसका अवसर आयेगा तब वहाँ का बच्चा-बच्चा अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए हंसते हंसते बलिदान हो जायगा। इसलिए आज भी यद्यपि वहाँ पर चीनी वायुयान उड़ने दिखाई देते हैं और जैसा कि स्वयं हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी ने परसों यहाँ पर स्वीकार किया था कि ऊखीमठ और बड़ीनाथ के इलाके में गत दिसम्बर के महीने में विदेशी वायुयान दिखलाई पड़े थे लेकिन उसके कारण वहाँ की जनता में कोई आतंक नहीं है कोई विक्षोभ नहीं है और वे शान्तिपूर्वक अपने दैनिक कार्यों को चला रहे हैं।

श्रीमान्, इसी सिलसिले में मैं चलते-चलाते यह उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सीमावर्ती पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की जनता के सामने अगर कोई अभिशाप है अगर कोई अड़चन है, तो वह वहाँ की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी है। यही एक अभिशाप है। यदि किसी समय हमारी रक्षा पंक्ति में कोई दरार आ सकती है

तो वह इसी कारण आ सकती है। इसलिए मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान उस ओर कुछ गया है लेकिन जैसे कि मैं ने एक बार कहा था “देर आयद दुस्त आयद” देर में ही मगर यह बात मेरी सरकार के ध्यान में तो आई।

मैं इस अवसर पर विस्तार के साथ नहीं जाऊँगा लेकिन इतना अवश्य उल्लेख कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह विकास का कार्यक्रम जो चल रहा है उस में और तेजी लाने की आवश्यकता है; सारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र को एक यूनिट एक इकाई मान कर आगे चलने की आवश्यकता है; वहाँ के संचार साधनों में बड़ी तेजी से प्रसार करने की आवश्यकता है और उससे भी अधिक आवश्यकता है वहाँ की रक्षा व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाने की। इस बारे में मैं दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो यह कि अभी भी कहीं-कहीं पर केवल पुलिस के द्वारा पेट्रोलिंग कराई जाती है। जो हमारा मिडिल सैक्टर है सेंट्रल हिमालियाज का जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है वहाँ पर केवल पुलिस के सैनिक अपनी सीमा-चौकियों में रख गये हैं। हो सकता है कि हमारी सेना के अधिकारियों के दृष्टिकोण से यह व्यवस्था यथेष्ट हो लेकिन आम जनता में इससे विश्वास पैदा नहीं होता है और अच्छा हो कि इस बात पर पुनर्विचार किया जाय और हमारी फौज के सशस्त्र सैनिक वहाँ नियुक्त किये जाय।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि हमारी जो सीमा चौकियाँ अभी तक सीमान्त क्षेत्र में हैं, उनमें से बहुत सी सीमा से बहुत पीछे हैं। अभी तक, क्षमा करें, हमारे अधिकारियों को यह भी पता नहीं है कि चीनी सेनाएँ कहाँ तक आगे बढ़ गयी हैं। पहले कहा गया था कि ११००० वर्ग मील का इलाका उनके हाथ में है और अब कहा जा रहा है कि १२००० वर्ग मील उनके हाथ में है। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सीमा चौकियाँ

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

आगे से आगे बढ़ कर स्थापित किये जाय और जहाँ पर कि चीनी लोगों ने कब्जा कर लिया है करीब करीब वहाँ तक हमारी चौकियाँ स्थापित होनी चाहियें ।

श्रीमन् चीन से तो हम निबट ही लेंगे; कांगो और लाओस में भी कभी न कभी शांति स्थापित होगी ही; और पराधीन देशों को स्वतंत्र करने का हमारा प्रयत्न भी जारी रहेगा लेकिन हमारी वास्तविक सफलता और असफलता का आधार तो हमारे देश के योजनाबद्ध आर्थिक विकास पर ही निर्भर है और इसलिए राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का भी ठीक ही उल्लेख किया है ।

अपनी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के द्वारा हम ने द्वितीय विश्व महा युद्ध के धक्कों से जर्जरित अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को कुछ स्थिरता प्रदान करने का प्रयत्न किया था । दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम ने अपने देश में कतिपय बुनियादी उद्योगों की आधार-शिला रखी है और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, प्लानिंग की शब्दावली में जिसे सैल्फ-जेनरेंटिंग इकनोमी, स्वतः सृजनकारिणी अर्थव्यवस्था, कहा जाता है, उस की स्थापना हम करने जा रहे हैं, ताकि अगले कुछ वर्षों में स्वयं अपने साधनों के द्वारा हम अपने देश का विकास कर सकें और हमें इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरे देशों का मुह न ताकना पड़े ।

इस देश में एक वर्ग ऐसा भी है, जो बुनियादी तौर पर और सैद्धान्तिक रूप से योजनाओं के ही विरुद्ध है । बहुत से लोग ऐसे भी हैं, जिन को शिकायत है कि दो योजनायें आई और चली गईं, किन्तु हमारा देश उन्नति और विकास नहीं कर पाया है और लोगों के जीवन-स्तर में कोई अन्तर नहीं हो पाया है । यह आम आलोचना की जाती है । मैं यह स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि हम ने इस अवधि में अपनी आशाओं के अनुकूल

प्रगति नहीं की है और जितना हम को आगे बढ़ना चाहिए था, उतना हम नहीं बढ़ पाये हैं, लेकिन मैं यह स्वीकार करने के लिए बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं हूँ कि हमारा देश वहीं है, जहाँ वह पहिले था । जिन की आंखें हैं, वे देखें और आंखों वाले देख भी रहे हैं—जिन्होंने जान-बूझ कर अपनी आंखों पर पट्टी बांध रखी है और जो वास्तविकता को जान-बूझ कर नहीं देख रहे हैं, उन से किसी प्रकार का तर्क करना बेकार है—कि देश आगे बढ़ा है और आने वाले वर्षों में उस को और तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ाया जायेगा ।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ सोवियत रूस और संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका की ओर, जो संसार के सब से बलशाली और समृद्धिशाली राष्ट्र हैं, इशारा करना चाहता हूँ । सोवियत रूस के बारे में हम जानते हैं कि उस ने कृत्रिम उपग्रह और आई० सी० बी० एम०—अन्तर्महाद्वीपीय प्रक्षेपणास्त्र—इत्यादि का निर्माण कर के अपनी आश्चर्यजनक प्रगति से सारे संसार को चकाचौंध कर दिया है । किन्तु जो लोग उस देश का भ्रमण कर के आये हैं, उन का कहना है कि पिछले चालीस वर्षों के अनवरत प्रयत्नों के बाद और कई योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के बावजूद भी वहाँ की आम जनता का जीवन-स्तर इतना ऊँचा नहीं हो सका है, जितना कि पश्चिमी देशों की जनता का है ।

जहाँ तक संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ की अर्थव्यवस्था से वहाँ के अर्थशास्त्री बहुत चिन्तित हैं । अभी कुछ दिन पहले मुझे मिशिगन स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी के अर्थशास्त्र के प्रोफेसर, डा० वाल्टर एडम्स, के एक लेख को पढ़ने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ, जिस में उन्होंने इन शब्दों में अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं—

"As an economist, I am also aware that the economic millennium is by no means at hand, that America today is confronted by public squalor in the midst of private affluence, by depressed areas and a declining growth rate, by hungry children and an inadequate system of medical care. Like Senator Kennedy (before his election as the President, no doubt), I am concerned about an America with too many slums, with too few schools and too late to the moon and outer space":

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हम चाहे कितनी भी प्रगति करें, हम को उस से संतोष नहीं हो सकता है। जब संसार के सब से समृद्ध और सम्पन्न देशों की यह अवस्था है, तो फिर वर्तमान सरकार ने कुछ ही वर्षों में इस देश में जो प्रगति की है, उस से निराश और असंतुष्ट होने की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है, बल्कि हमें उस पर गौरव और अभिमान होना चाहिए।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के पैराग्राफ ३० में हिन्दी का जिक्र करते हुए इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है :

"प्रशासन में हिन्दी को स्थान देने की दिशा में उन्नति हुई है। हिन्दी के विकास और प्रचार के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी निर्णयों को कार्य रूप देने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय हिन्दी विभाग की स्थापना की गई है।"

राज-भाषा आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर जब संसदीय समिति ने अपनी सम्मतियाँ दी थीं, उस के बाद राष्ट्रपति ने अपने निर्देश प्रचारित किये थे। उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं अपनी प्रसन्नता तो प्रकट करता हूँ, लेकिन पूरा संतोष प्रकट नहीं कर सकता। इस का कारण यह है कि कई वर्षों के विचार-विमर्श के बाद लगभग सर्व-सम्मति से द्विभाषी फार्मूला—बाइ-लिंग्वल फार्मूला—स्वीकार किया गया था। मद्रास और बंगाल के प्रतिनिधि, साम्यवादी

दल की ओर से श्री डांगे और श्री मुकर्जी, तथा श्री मुदलियार उस कमेटी में थे। उन्होंने भी इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया था और इस प्रकार इस विषय में लगभग एक-सर्वसम्मति निर्णय हो गया था। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी उल्लेख कर दूँ कि जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट निकली थी, तो अहिन्दी भाषी लोगों ने तो संतोष प्रकट किया था और हिन्दी-भाषी लोगों ने उस पर अपना असन्तोष प्रकट किया था। लेकिन उस लगभग सर्वसम्मति निर्णय का कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जैसी तेजी और उल्लाह प्रकट किया जाना चाहिये था, यदि अब भी उन का अभाव पाया जाता है, तो हिन्दी और कांग्रेस का एक सेवक होने के नाते मेरे हृदय में कुछ दुःख होना अनिवार्य है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पारि-भाषिक शब्दावली का निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी आयोग को अभी तक नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है। केन्द्रीय कानूनों का अनुवाद करने सम्बन्धी आयोग अभी तक विचाराधीन बताया जाता है। इस के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी को राज-भाषा बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जो समय-तालिका, टाइम शिड्यूल, बनाई जानी चाहिये थी—जिस को होम मिनिस्ट्री ने बनाना था—वह भी अभी तक नहीं बन पाई है। उधर हमारे देश के बहुत प्रभावशाली क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित बढ्दमूल स्वार्थी, बेस्टिड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स, में एक दुर्गम सन्धि, एक कौसपीरेसी, हो गई है। एक ओर हम ने सभाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा है कि संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग, यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन, ने अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं में—प्राइम-इंडिया सर्विसिज में—हिन्दी को अल्टरनेटिव मीडियम, (वैकल्पिक माध्यम,) बनाना अस्वीकार कर दिया है और उन्होंने यह कारण उस्थित किया है कि यह व्यावहारिक नहीं है, जबकि कमेटी ने यह सुझाव दिया था और राष्ट्रपति जी के निर्देश में इस का उल्लेख था। दूसरी ओर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट से मालूम पड़ता

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

है कि वे अंग्रेजी के सौदाई हैं और वे नहीं चाहते कि भारतीय भाषाएँ विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम हों। यही नहीं, उन्होंने ने अब एक नई वकालत शुरू की है कि भारतीय भाषाओं को भी रोमन लिपि में लिखा जाय। रोमन अक्षरों के प्रयोग के बारे में तो समझौता हो गया और अब उन का व्यवहार हो रहा है। किन्तु अब तो भारतीय भाषाओं को भी रोमन लिपि में लिखने का सुझाव दिया जा रहा है।

अतः मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री महोदय से, जिन के नेतृत्व में उस कमेटी ने निर्णय किये थे पुरजोर अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस अवसर पर दृढ़ता से काम लें। जहाँ मैं उन लोगों की नीति का विरोध करता हूँ, जो उत्साह के अतिरिक्त में हिन्दी को शीघ्र से शीघ्र लागू करना चाहते हैं—मैं उन फ्रैन्चिज्म का समर्थन करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ—वहाँ मैं उन लोगों का भी विरोध करता हूँ, जिनकी अंग्रेजी को एक नया जीवन देना चाहते हैं और दायता की कड़ियों को और मजबूत करना चाहते हैं। उन के प्रति हम को दृढ़ रुढ़ अपनाना चाहिये।

श्री गजराज सिंह (फ़िरोज़ाबाद) : वे दृढ़ नहीं हो सकेंगे।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के पराग ३८ में एक बहुत ही अच्छे विषय की ओर सदन और देश का ध्यान खींचा है। उन्होंने ने इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है :—

“मेरी सरकार बराबर ऐसी एक योजना को चलाने और प्रोत्साहित करने का प्रयत्न करती रहेगी जिस से कि उस के नीति सम्बन्धी निर्णयों के निर्माण और उन पर अमल

के बीच कम से कम समय लगे।”

मेरी राय में हमारे शासन की सब से बड़ी कमजोरी यह रही है कि हमारी बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में बड़े सुन्दर कागज़ पर छापी जाती हैं, लेकिन जब उन पर व्यवहार करने का अवसर आता है, तो हम यह देखते हैं कि जब वे दिल्ली से लखनऊ, या किसी अन्य राज्य के हेडक्वार्टर में पहुँचती हैं, तो उनका स्वरूप ही बदल जाता है, वहाँ से जब वे जिले के हेडक्वार्टर में पहुँचती हैं, तो उन में और परिवर्तन हो जाता है; फिर व्हाक के हेडक्वार्टर तक पहुँचते पहुँचते उन में और नमरु-मिर्च लग जाता है, उन का रूपान्तर हो जाता है फिर गांव तक जाते जाते, और एक अतिरिक्त दर्जे के नागरिक तक पहुँचते पहुँचते, या तो वे समाप्त हो जाती हैं, या उन की शक्ल ही बदल जाती है। इस प्रकार यह एक बड़ी भारी समस्या है और जब राष्ट्रपति जी ने स्वयं अपन भाषण में इसे और ध्यान दिलाया है, तो इस का मतलब यह है कि हमारे अधिकारी और शासन-संचालक इस ओर सतर्क हैं और जागरूक हैं और मझे पूरी आशा है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में पूरे उत्साह से कार्य करेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ वर्ष पहले इस सदन ने जीवन-बीमा व्यवसाय का निगम स्थापित किया था, लाइफ इन्शोरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन की स्थापना की थी और हम ने उस को समाज-वादी अर्थव्यवस्था का निर्माण करने की ओर एक बड़ा दृढ़ कदम माना था। लोगों को भी इस से बड़ी आशाएँ बंधी थीं। यह आशा की गई थी कि इस कदम से बीमा व्यवसाय के कर्मचारियों और पालिसी-होल्डर्स का बहुत फायदा होगा। लेकिन मुझे शिकायतें मिल रही हैं, जो अन्य सदस्यों को भी मिली होंगी, कि फ़ोल्ड बर्कज अलग परेशान हैं और हालत यह है कि बहुत सी जगह पालिसी-होल्डर्स को बीमे की किश्तों की रसीदों तक

नहीं पहुंच पा रही हैं। इसीलिए एक साहब ने कहा है कि यह "कापेरिशन" नहीं है, बल्कि "कर परेशान" है, जिस का काम ही लोगों को परेशान करना है। यह उदाहरण है इस बात का कि हमारी अच्छी से अच्छी नीतियों का, अच्छे से अच्छे कार्यक्रमों का अन्त में जा कर किस तरीके से दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। मैं अपने शासनाधिकारियों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो इस ओर इशारा किया है, वह बहुत उचित है और बड़ा सम्यनुकूल है और आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के शासन जो भी निर्णय करें, उन पर सुचारु रूप से अमल हो। इसी पर हमारी सारी योजनाओं की सफलता और हमारा सारा भविष्य निर्भर है।

अध्यक्ष :होदय, आप का अधिक समय न ले कर अन्त में मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने हम सब सदस्यों से आशा प्रकट की है कि सन्मति, सहिष्णुता और सामूहिक प्रयत्न की भावना हमारा पथ प्रदर्शन करेगी, और मुझे आशा है कि जिस वाद-विवाद को प्रारम्भ करने का सौभाग्य मुझे प्राप्त हुआ है, उस में जो सदस्यगण भाग लेंगे, वे इसी भावना से अनुप्राणित हो कर अपने विचारों को प्रकट करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि इस को सहर्ष और सर्व-सम्मति से स्वीकार कर लिया जायेगा।

14 hrs.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to second the motion of thanks on the President's Address. Last year has undoubtedly been a period of stress and strain, which put, as our President has said, our basic policies and ideals to some strain. The Father
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of the Nation did not waver when he led the freedom movement against the mightiest empire known to human history. Our faith in ourselves and in our principles has to be firm. The Gita warns that hesitancy and doubt are fatal.

संशयात्मा विनश्यति

The acts of aggression on our sovereign territory by China have overshadowed the Indian landscape. The White Paper on China and the Report of the Indian Officials on the border question will enable the world opinion to judge the nature and scope of the incursions into our territory by China and appreciate the soundness of the Indian case. At the outset I wish to congratulate our officials who have not only exhibited efficiency and thoroughness in their task but have also lived up to the highest traditions of our services and preserved their sang-froid, equanimity, under trying circumstances. The magnitude of the incursions has been such that our neighbour has acquiesced in the Pakistan aggression in Kashmir in order to justify her own acts of aggression. China stands indicted before the bar of world opinion.

The time for conquest and acquisition of territory by powerful nations has long gone by. A conqueror today will have no place on the international stage and may have to face charges of larceny and theft and genocide after a big cataclysm. Actually, Hitler's lieutenant Goering had to face the same charges two decades ago. Our peaceful but firm policy referred to by the President is appreciated throughout the thinking world. The doctrine of Panch Sheel which forms the basis of our relations with nations was well adumbrated by its author or Prime Minister at Bandung.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): On the advice of China.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes; China was also there a participant.

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

She stands condemned by her own attitude. World opinion will judge it.

India cannot accept the results of unilateral action or decisions taken by China. China claims that the alignment in her maps was precise and clear, but offers no concrete notion regarding the points throughout the alignment. Their descriptions are extremely vague. As referred to in the Report, various international authorities of different countries commenting on the traditional boundaries have testified to the logic of the watershed principle. The coincidence of traditional and customary boundaries are also well illustrated in the boundaries between France and Spain along the Pyrennes and Chile and Argentina along the Andes, in contrast to the artificial international boundaries such as those between Canada and the U.S.A.

The President has rightly referred to the borders of India being well established by treaties, customs and usage. Having accepted certain principles for settling her border disputes with Burma, it is rather strange, really inexplicable, that China should fight shy of those principles in the case of India. Over a certain segment in the middle sector in the 2,400 and odd miles of Sino-Indian boundary, the border alignments as claimed by India and China are almost coinciding. China is now putting forward new claims on the Indian territories and is not raising any valid dispute. There is a Tamil proverb, which you know, Sir, which says that a vessel full of milk would turn sour if a drop of buttermilk is put into it. The thousands of years of peaceful co-existence and friendship between the two oldest civilisations in the world. China and India, is being spoilt by the present rulers of China. Generations to come of thinking people in China—I sincerely hope there will be some thinking men in China—will regret and condemn this aggression and it will take a long time for many

Indians hereafter to trust the Chinese or accept their *bona fides* on account of their current policy towards India.

We are grateful to the President for referring to the emergence of many independent countries in the continent of Africa and to their status and admission as full members of the United Nations. A revolution has been created so far as the United Nations is concerned. With a prophetic vision, Mahatma Gandhi claimed long before we attained our freedom, that if India attained her freedom, then, all subject nations would become free. A welcome tribute to our policies was paid when most of the new States in the African continent accepted our policy of non-alignment and have refused to become involved in the cold war.

It is the whirligig of time. It is surprising enough that now Portugal is becoming the biggest colonial empire in the world and is practising the cruelest forms of colonialism, particularly in Angola. Thousands and thousands of able-bodied Africans are sent to South Africa today to do mining work because, quite rightly, the African population in South Africa is not willing to do the mining work. These people are, more or less, indentured labour and have no control over their movements and have to return back after their work is over. Colonialism contains the seeds of destruction within itself. I have no doubt that sooner than later Goa will become free. The Portuguese empire is cracking up and we have no doubt that the cruelties practised by the present regime in Portugal will come to an end. The *Santa Maria* incident, by itself, may not be much; but that is the only pointer as to what the situation is.

The situation in the Congo is deteriorating day by day. A great patriot and leader, Lumumba has been murdered in cold blood. Imperialism has become quite naked

so far as the Congo is concerned. In the olden days there used to be the pretence of carrying light and the faith of Christianity to the heathens. We today see a number of Belgians staying back in a minnerally rich and fertile portion of the Congo and fighting to maintain their domination over the coloured peoples and setting up one tribe against another. We have urged an early withdrawal of Belgians and the restoration of constitutional authority in the Congo. Unless this is done there is bound to be a conflagration and it may not be possible with the best of intentions to prevent a global war.

Last but not least, in the unhappy African continent, we have the spectacle of apartheid in the Union of South Africa. It is not only there in the Union of South Africa, but it is there in the mandated territories also, to which she is clinging against international conventions. The theory of multiracialism lacks honesty and good faith. There are more coloured people of African origin in Britain today than there are Europeans in Kenya. Similarly, there are more than 5,00,000 Africans in France. Do these countries have multi-racial problems? Can we say that these countries have multi-racial problems because of the huge number of people of African origin there?

On our initiative, year after year, the General Assembly of the United Nations have condemned South Africa's cruel racial discrimination to which reference has been made by our President. The Union of South Africa is, perhaps, the only place in the whole world where today fear of some kind or other rules everyday life and where arrests of hundreds of non-white people day after day is a common occurrence.

Finally, in so far as international affairs are concerned, the President has stressed the need for outlawing war as an instrument of settling disputes between countries and has also referred to disarmament. Paradoxi-

cally enough, the advance of science in the matter of nuclear weapons is such that the waging of war itself is becoming more and more difficult. The price that humanity will have to pay in the event of nuclear warfare will be the total annihilation of living beings on earth, our planet, which is one of the tiniest of planets in the Universe. This we have to remember.

The President has briefly referred to the various fields of development in India and our achievements internally. But for the behaviour of China and the situation in Africa, there would have been a more detailed reference in so far as these aspects are concerned. The Third Plan is being ushered in and we have the satisfaction of finding the state of the nation as one of all round improvement. Reference has been made to the increase in national income. Whatever setbacks we may have suffered in agriculture in the earlier years, this year's crops, I think, give us enough confidence to look forward to a high level of achievement even in agriculture. Is it too much to expect our businessmen and traders to observe a code of discipline in their dealings with the consumers? The benefit that they are likely to secure in the shape of goodwill will be a real gain to them. That is the only way in which we can vouchsafe to ourselves a free and democratic way of living and the guarantee of fundamental and equal rights for all persons.

We are glad that there is a reference to the panchayat raj. This alone will make the villager get away from the 'ma bap' attitude so far as the administering authorities are concerned. It is particularly gratifying that the panchayat system of administration is ushered in just when our agricultural production is likely to reach a high peak.

In so far as industries are concerned—I am making use of an article by our esteemed Commerce Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri—this period

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

—the decade which is just ended—will go down in history as the period in which the foundation for a planned economy was well and truly laid. What has been achieved in these ten years, 1950—60, is very much more than what has been achieved in the first fifty years of this century. The figures are very illuminating. The national income has increased by 40 per cent, industrial production by 66 per cent, agricultural output by 40 per cent, electric power by 150 per cent and the total investment in the economy, by Rs. 10,000 crores. This is in addition to the achievements in the spheres of transport and communication, education and research, health, housing, etc. The production index in the first ten months of 1960 was 167 as against 149 for the corresponding period in the previous year. The three steel plants in the public sector are more or less in progressive production and this has enabled us even to export many thousands tons of steel to earn foreign exchange. To cite two examples, our electric fans and sewing machines etc. are being exported even to western countries; we are also going to export railway engines and wagons soon. There has also been an advance in industrial machinery and machine tool industries and the exploration of oil in Gujarat and Assam in addition to the work in the refineries. Reference was also made to the atomic establishments. I found a reference to this aspect, yesterday or today, in an oblique way by the President of Pakistan. Excluding the great powers, India is second only to Canada in so far as the organisation of and utilisation of atomic energy is concerned. Naturally they are all being used for peaceful purposes.

The President has been pleased to refer to the multi-purpose river projects, the Chambal, Ganga and the Kota Barage schemes. The time has come to take a firm decision in so far as the big rivers are concerned. I have been pleading quite often for

this House. It is fantastic that there should be disputes with regard to the waters of perennial rivers and references should be made to inter-statal boundaries as though the States are independent of one another. What will happen if a State which produces coal refuses to allow its product to go outside its boundaries? It is necessary to link up the great rivers and to follow the pattern of the Volga river system and various other canal systems in Russia. It is necessary, as has been stated before, that Ganga should be joined with Cauvery. It has been said quite often not by me alone. This will not only solve the transport problems; it will create vast employment potential. A number of people can be employed along the banks. What is more, the Dandakaranya can be made fertile. That was a very fertile belt. You know, Sir; you have read the Ramayana. That area is part of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra. Bellary, Anantapur and other districts of Andhra are in that area. They were part of Dandakaranya. The area was fertile.

Mr. Speaker: Rakshasas also were there.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: That area was flowing with milk and honey. There were a number of trees; it was very fertile. Today it is dry because most of the trees have been cut and most of the tanks were allowed to dry up and minor irrigation works had been completely neglected. If this is done, it will become fertile again.

In the realm of education, we are making rapid strides. I am just closing in a few minutes. If you will permit me, I will refer to the State of Madras. I do not wish to be parochial on an occasion like this. Every village has a school and in some villages there are two schools in Madras State. Two-thirds of our villages have been electrified and by the end of the Third Plan all the

villages in our State and also the adjoining States will have been electrified. Considered from every point of view, our country is at the stage of harvesting in so far as our planned economy is concerned. Spontaneous tributes have been paid by economists and statesmen all over the world to our rapid advancement. We may look forward to an era of prosperity and all round achievement with some optimism and cheer.

Sir, I deem it a privilege to be able to second the motion of thanks to the hon. President for the Address he delivered to both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: Motion:

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 14th February, 1961."

A large number of amendments have been received. In accordance with the usual practice, hon. Members may send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes, indicating the numbers of their amendments which they desire to move. I shall treat them as having been moved, if the Members in whose names the amendments stand are present in the House, and the amendments are otherwise in order.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Sir, the Address of the President tries to give the picture of the country in relation to its foreign policy and the internal developments. As regards the picture in relation to the foreign policy, it is a very gratifying picture and brings forward once more to the attention of the country and the world as a whole that India is following a very progressive foreign policy, and that it deserves to be supported by all the people in the country and also by the people in the world who take progressive stand

outside in the world. The most outstanding illustration of this policy was the stand which India took in the U.N.O. in supporting the Resolution on anti-colonialism, which demanded that those countries which are still held in slavery should be free. That certainly was an unequivocal stand and true to the traditions of our country's foreign policy which has been shaped in the last ten years by our Prime Minister.

The second outstanding fact to which attention of the country and the world is drawn relates to the events in the international field—the most cruel and cold blooded murder of the Prime Minister Lumumba of Congo. It has truly shocked the conscience of the world. Our Prime Minister expressed the sentiments of our country when he gave his interview and said that it was a premeditated cold-blooded murder and that in Congo no longer can the U.N.O. take the position that it was taking so far. So far, the attitude of the United Nations that they would not intervene in the internal affairs of a country practically led to the endorsement or encouragement of the actions of the Belgian fascists and the result was that when the Congolese were unable to defend their Prime Minister, the Belgians were able to arrest him and shoot him. As we were situated there, I do not know what was our position, the position of the Indian Mission which was functioning as part of the U.N.O. mission in Congo. That subject might later on crop up and we should like to hear from the Government side what Shri Dayal and his associates were doing when Prime Minister Lumumba was snatched away from the protection of the United Nations which he had already sought.

Nobody in this country has supported even indirectly the action of the fascists in Congo and in fact, in our country, there was an expression of indignation and demonstrations by workers, by students, by citizens and all sections of the population against this cold-blooded murder. It was however, a strange sight to see that

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the Indian police were more vehement in beating the demonstrators than sympathising with the expression of indignation at the murder of Prime Minister Lumumba. I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that particularly in Bombay, when demonstrators approached the place of demonstration, they were so severely and brutally attacked that one wondered whether the police were defending the Belgian fascists or whether they were expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Lumumba. 50 demonstrators were wounded and two MLAs were sent to hospital; a number of workers and city corporators were wounded and even operations in the hospital had to be carried out in order to save them from their wounds. I cannot reconcile these two attitudes—the indignation of the people at the murder, the support of the Government to the policy of the democratic people in Congo and their indignation at the murder of Lumumba and yet, this savage attack on the demonstrators. If it were in defence of diplomatic personnel—diplomatic personnel who are in danger of losing their lives—one could understand police intervening, but when no such thing exists, this behaviour in several towns is rather a sad affair. I cannot draw policy conclusions from it. I would not say that thereby the foreign policy suffers. But then it has got a certain blot, and it does show there is some vacillation somewhere and there is not that readiness to express indignation that the people want to.

In the field of foreign policy, the usual support that we give to Algerian struggle is there, though unfortunately we have not found our way to recognise the provisional government of Algeria as some Governments have done. There is also anxiety about Laos. There is the demand for disarmament and a general policy of peace and peaceful coexistence is being pursued by our country. That is certainly a good thing.

But when it comes to the application of certain of these policies on one or two matters, then questions are

raised. For example, the question of Goa is there. I think we have not yet taken a very definite position on that. The revolutionaries in Angola are raising the standard of rebellion. Should we not think of allowing at least the patriots in Goa and outside Goa to do something about the matter in such a manner that the spirit of Angola rebels, of the Angola revolutionaries and the fighters of *Santa Maria* are strengthened, that the Portuguese do not get encouragement by our neutrality but that they get a certain amount of demoralisation by activities not only on the part of the people but on the part of our Government? That is just a question I would address to the Government. I would not pose any problems now or come to any conclusions just now. But that should be a thing for thought. Should we lie low so far as this question is concerned and not do something at least in the matter of activating the problem in such a way that the Portuguese are made to think about the problem once more?

The President's address refers to the report of the Indian official team in regard to the delineation of the borders of India and China. I am one of those people who believe that the Indian officials have done good work and that they have presented a strong case about our border, and that it is no longer a problem of vagueness. The borders are being shown here and there and their co-ordinates are defined; the places are defined and the maps are being presented and history is being presented, and they are done in such an efficient manner that I think the officials have done a good job. And as officials—they are not politicians—they had no powers to come to any agreement. But officials as such, they had certainly done a good job.

But then merely delineating and presenting a strong case has not ended the problem and it was not expected to, because the problem can only be ended by the two Governments sitting together and negotiating now on the

basis of the case presented. Here is our case. Obviously the Chinese have not accepted our case. They do not think it is a strong case, because obviously they were not expected to silently gobble up all the maps that were presented to them, all the history, all the survey that were presented to them and say, "All right, Salaam, we will accept it!" No one can expect that. They certainly presented their maps and survey and their history and again, the problem remains in a deadlock. It is an advance and it has advanced one step further only in this: that both sides now have put the co-ordinates and geography and history together for the people to see and to judge. Therefore, under such a condition, it is now for the Governments to take steps, and it is for the Government of India—I cannot simply press the Government of India, but also the Government of China, as a citizen of India—to take it up and I say that the question be taken up now on a political level.

The officials have done their job. Let the politicians of the two Governments now do their job, and if a problem of Burma can be resolved, there is no reason why the problem about the Indian and Chinese borders cannot be resolved. So, on this question, the next step would not be, as some of my hon. friends would like to do: mere sabre-rattling will not help, because this is not the age of sabre-rattling on either side or on any side. Everybody knows that, because we do not do sabre-rattling even in the case of Pakistan. The thing is lying there for ten years and all our sabres are in the scabbard. There also, we are doing the same thing. Even in Goa we are not resorting to sabre-rattling. We do not demand it. But somehow or other, some people like to do some sabre-rattling only in regard to China.

I would say in regard to Pakistan border also that Pakistan has no right to negotiate about the borders with China—absolutely none. Kashmir being our area, that area is also ours,

and no Government has a right to negotiate with Pakistan on the disposal of those border areas. Here too, I am not guided by press reports. Even the Prime Minister has not confirmed the press reports. Therefore, I am not prepared to assume that China has started negotiating and then to be indignant and agitated about it though everybody has a right to be indignant about it if it really happens. Therefore, on that question also my position is very clear: that Pakistan has no right and it would not be correct for any other country including China—there is no other country anywhere there I think—to negotiate with Pakistan. It would not be correct either on moral or political grounds, because the position is, that those parts are ours.

Certainly then the question is raised as to why they did not negotiate on this question with us. As I understand the document, we were not negotiating a settlement. The officials were demarcating and what they said was "it is inopportune" as far as I understand. That does not mean refusal to negotiate in principle on the fact whether India does not have that area as her part but that it belongs to China and *vice versa*. "Inopportune" simply might mean you cannot even go there and tell us what is where! Therefore, let us leave that and let us delineate as far as other areas are concerned. So, that statement need not be stressed too far but the attitude as such can be noted. In fact, the foreign policy that India has pursued in the last five or six years, is a policy which is in the direction of opposing imperialist monouvres. Therefore it has created a response from the imperialists which is not very healthy for themselves or for the colonial countries. But, I would request Government to be a little more firm. As regards the United Nations, the role that they were playing in the Congo was not a good role which is influenced by the way in which the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, was listening to the advice of his imperialist advisers and not others. With that caution I

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would say that the foreign policy is certainly one of which our country and our people should be proud. If the Address had put it in a rather inspiring language, I would have been very glad. But I think that addresses of this kind are not supposed to be inspiring. I think by their very nature, they are supposed to follow the style of a postal gazette, than of inspiring Address. I am not reflecting on the President—of the style I am saying. It is a catalogue. The catalogue is a good one, excepting for the note of caution or reservation which I want to introduce in it, that the foreign policy should be pursued with greater consistency and greater opposition to the colonialists in the United Nations.

Coming to the home policy, the picture of the home policy is what?—The picture as taken at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and the beginning of the Third Plan? If you pose the question what are our accomplishments on the eve of the Third Plan when this House meets and the President addresses it, I would put it like this. If you sum up the achievements of the five years of the Second Plan, I would say in the matter of industry have we achieved anything? Of course, we have achieved a good deal, which is a great thing. The first great thing we have achieved in the last five years is to lay down the basis of certain heavy industries which have broken the blockade which the imperialists wanted to impose on us in the matter of our development. In the First Plan they would not give us this, that or anything. They used to say: "You look after your agriculture and a little irrigation, and all the old engines which were dilapidated because of war. And after you develop that, later on think of something else." And it was a wrong thing, as the Prime Minister said, not to have thought of heavy industry. It was fortunate in the Second Plan we corrected ourselves. Emphasis was laid on the heavy industry and especially in that sector where we are the most dependent. Everybody can shake his finger

and upset our economy if we have no iron and steel, no coal, no oil and no heavy machinery. Now we have made up. Not that it is enough compared to the size of our country. Considering the vast size, the vast population and our needs, what is being done is nothing for a country of four hundred million. Even if you go to 4 million tons of steel what is it? 12 million people of Czechoslovakia has got six million tons of steel production. A small country like Luxemburg produced three million tons of steel with a population I think of a million or so. So, compared to our needs it is not enough. It is not a question of comparing our needs with what is being done.

We have established a heavy industry. Certainly it is not to the satisfaction of many people even in this country. How many big industrialists there are who are satisfied with the proposal that we are going over to a fourth steel plant and these industrialists who object to that are the arch-enemies of our country; they are anti-nationalists in that they object to the growth of iron and steel industry in this country. Not only that. How many people are satisfied with the discovery of oil? When oil is found in Gujerat, it sinks the hearts of imperialists outside that their monopoly is getting broken. This is the condition. The oil programme of the Government has been going on on correct lines. In spite of that, I find that even in this country there are people who are sorry that in every well dug oil is being found. They feel they are being buried in every well dug for that oil. They are sorry that India is becoming strong.

Therefore, it was a sorry spectacle to see that when the Government of India bought oil from the Soviet Union which has been of crucial help to us in combating the deadlock which was being imposed on us, and when that oil was being offered by the Ministry from State to State and from Corporation to Corporation, State Ministries of

An Hon. Member: It is only a rumour.

Shri S. A. Dange: There are rumours. That is why I am asking you.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The Mazumdar Committee's report is there.

Shri S. A. Dange: A committee was appointed with an official as Secretary. Why was a committee appointed to think of such a thing. Whether you sell later on or not is another thing; that you should appoint a committee to think of such a proposition means there is something black in it.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): No such committee has been appointed.

Shri Tangamani: The details of the report have already appeared in the Press.

Shri S. A. Dange: I will take it for granted that no such committee was appointed, no such decision was taken and that there is no danger of any unit in the State sector being sold out to any private concern. I take that assurance.

Shri Morarji Desai: No assurance is necessary where nothing is happening. It is only his imagination.

Mr. Speaker: He refers to a committee—Mazumdar Committee—which was appointed. Was a committee appointed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There is a committee, but the point which they have considered is this. He says we propose to sell out our public concerns to private people.

Shri Tangamani: Shares.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is, at present, only being theoretically considered if in case a new venture is set up in the public sector whether we could raise a certain percentage—

10 or 15 per cent—of shares from the public, whether public shares could be raised and they can participate in that public venture. That is the basic idea. It can never be a public sector project unless Government own 51 per cent of shares.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am basing myself on the reports from very responsible business journals.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The question of HMT was raised this morning also. It is a fantastic idea. HMT is one of our best projects; we can never conceive of selling out even a single share to anybody.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am very glad about that pronouncement and that clarification that there is no danger of these best things which we are creating with people's money being sold either completely or even partly to the extent of 5 or 10 per cent of shares to anybody in the private sector. I am glad to have got at least some clarification on this matter.

So far as the State sector is concerned, Government should certainly be warned about this. Even though they may not themselves think about it, the private interests are going to try it. They have an eye on the LIC, an eye on the HMT, an eye on the Sindhri factory. Business journals belonging to the monopolistic sector are discussing these propositions and it is certainly a good thing that these propositions are buried once and for ever, that there would be no danger of halting the development of the State sector and its extension, but that there would be concerted attempts to extend the sector in bigger and bigger spheres of industry, which is very vital for the development of the country.

I do not say we are in a position today to take over all private industries. I do not say that we can reserve all private industries in the future for the State sector. We cannot do that. For example, the medium

and smaller industries cannot be taken over in the State sector today. What I am thinking of is strategic lines of production like heavy machinery and coal. Coal ought to be in the State sector as a whole, but there have been hesitations and vacillations and some more concessions are being given to the private sector, because production has not reached the target which we had intended in the Five Year Plan. So, in these matters, I would just caution the Government about this. If these assurances and clarifications turn out in the future to be absolutely true and no attempts are made henceforward, I shall be the first person to be very glad about it.

I come to another question. What is the net result of this development? One should certainly be proud about the internal development industries. But the second sector in which we have lagged behind is the agricultural sector. We are running to other countries for wheat and so on. Why was the failure so huge in this particular sector, which is one of the most crucial sectors? In fact, it is the foundation. The foundation of the economy as it exists today and which we are building is agriculture. There we have failed. Production has increased by about 40 per cent no doubt, but still that increase is not based upon any firm progressive step in land reforms that will ensure a continuous rise in production on a rising basis. There it is all crisis, because our attitude to land reforms is vacillating and is not clear. We once call for co-operatives, but when some interests attack them, Government retreat. We call for abolition of landlordism, but still tenants are thrown out and huge areas of lands are still held in private hands.

So the agricultural sector remains in danger and I feel that is one of the most vital parts of our economy. Everybody is agreed about it, but we are not making progress in spite of our tractors, big farms and so on. That is one sector which is not capable of treatment which we are giving to the industrial sector. It is easier

to build a steel plant, but it is not so easy to build up a huge mechanised farm and by that meet the needs of our country in the matter of food and raw materials. Therefore, even if we start imitating the tactic of Suratgarh farm with huge machines and establish 10 or 20 farms like that, as proposed by certain industrialists, that is not going to solve the agricultural problem. It can only be solved by the right line taken at the Nagpur resolution. But that resolution has been put in cold storage because of certain contradictions inside those very people who fought for that resolution in the Congress; and since Congress is the ruling party, they themselves have to be told whether they are going to put into effect that resolution and thereby correct the agricultural situation in favour of the people.

The question that arises is, who is benefited by these developments? Who is gathering the major gain from these developments? If you put that question, it is very clear that the rich are getting richer and the poor have not grown less poor. That is the picture in the country. That economy is developing in such a way that rich are getting richer simply means the development of capitalism and nothing else. The State sector is in the hands of the State, but even then, it is subject to capitalist influence. Therefore, while one should be proud about the development, the net gain and the step forward that has been taken, one should be sorry that the step is not yet benefiting the masses of the people. That is a very sad spectacle.

Take the matter of wages. We get wage increases from the wage boards. The President's address refers to it. But every wage board report has taken at least two years to come into existence and every recommendation is stalled for months, including the recommendations of the Pay Commission, as we have seen. These recommendations are not given effect

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to. For example, the recommendations in regard to cement and sugar are still hanging fire. In these questions, the approach is, whenever it affects the workers, then there is hesitation, vacillation and almost a retreat from positions which are forced by the action of the workers.

For example, even on the question of the strike by Government employees which has been referred to in the address, my friends know what is the position. The question of victimisation is still dogging us and people are victimised for no plausible reasons, just because certain authorities want them to be victimised either for political reasons or other reasons. It is a problem for every Ministry. It is not only a problem for the Ministry—the Ministry thinks once a person is dismissed there is no problem—it is a problem for every party, a problem for the country, a problem for the whole of the working class. There is victimisation in the Defence Department. Some people on this side think that Shri Krishna Menon is a communist. (*Interruptions*) If it were so, I do not understand why he is victimising the workers in the defence industries. If I were the Defence Minister, I would not victimise my workers like that. That is a sure proof that their criticism of the Defence Minister is wrong (*Interruptions*). And that is also a proof that the idea that we support him in everything that he does is also wrong. I am particularly pointing this out because on the matter of the victimisation of the employees every Ministry is uniformly reactionary. There is nobody.....

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Is there freedom for strike in Russia also?

Shri S. A. Dange: Since then forty years have passed in the Soviet Union and you are too late in the day to ask the question.

An hon. Member: Freedom for blackmarketing is not there, I suppose.

Shri S. A. Dange: Why discuss Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union 16 people do not die because the temperature has fallen to below normal and people could not stand it. That has happened in Mokameh, the other day.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): There only the news does not come in.

Shri S. A. Dange: You are afraid to go there. I would suggest everybody to go there and see. Shri Nath Pai had gone there the other day. Therefore, let us not discuss Soviet Union, because the Soviet Union is not here to speak about it. Look at the Sputnik going to Venus and you should be in a mood to write poetry about the Venus and Soviet Union. Look at Bhilai, look at oil, look at others. You are now in the wrong question.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Yes, foolish question like strikes.

Shri S. A. Dange: On the question of wages of workers the Plan is not functioning the proper way. On the question of the rights of workers the Plan is not functioning in the proper way. On the question of relief to the citizens the Plan is not yet functioning in a proper way. If you give attention properly to them, then these developments which belong to the country and are based on the sacrifices of the people will benefit the people and will certainly strengthen our country and our people. Now that is the lag that is not mentioned in the President's Address. Only one side is presented. Wage boards are appointed, but what about their effects? Even their effects are nullified by the price rise which has been mentioned. The price rises are still incapable of being controlled with the result that whatever wage increase you give, tomorrow it is upset. Therefore, our slogan has been: link up every wage increase and every wage to dearness allowance automatically so that at least what is given

today is protected. That was the central slogan of my organisations, the All India Trade Union Congress. Because, Government and the boards may increase the wages; next day, Government realises they cannot control the price and the effect of the wage increase is upset. So, the blessing of wage increases is turned into curses because they are not able to control the price line. Therefore, the best system should have been to link up the wages with the dearness allowance or cost of living.

So, on this question what I can say is on this matter the policies are not pro-working class and pro-peasant. The Plan for the country is being used by the capitalists. The Plan is developed by the whole country with the sacrifices of the people, the sacrifices of the intelligentsia and all classes, including the capitalists even. But the gains are only going into the hands of one class. And unless this correction is made, we shall not go forward, as we ought to go forward, in the matter of social progress, making the whole thing available to the country.

This is a matter which I appeal to the Congress party to think over. Because of this irritating situation, frustration, disappointments, people working and yet not getting the benefit,—everybody says the country is going forward but the man in the street thinks he is going backward and he is starving. Of course, not everybody is starving. There is no doubt about it that certain sections get wage increase also—but the general picture is frustration. All these irritations are utilized by the reactionary people.

For example, whenever any failure anywhere is pointed out, as there are certain mad people, there are scoundrels in every community, once a communal mishap takes place whole towns and areas flare up in mutual massacre. What is it due to? Is it not because we have not been able

to possess the conscience and the minds of the people with one single ambition that this country is developing and the country's developmental gains are coming to the people? Because the gains do not come to the people, the reactionaries can get hold of them and say that it is so because this community is bad or that community is bad. Therefore above all this should be placed class consciousness and nation consciousness. Instead of functioning for the development of the country, for the peasants and workers, all gain is frittered away and we see the phenomenon witnessed in Jubbulpore. Jubbulpore is an industrial town with a fine working class colony and fine working class people. Yet, when the incident happened it could not be controlled. Certainly, the incident should be condemned. Why should we condemn one community or other community? It is done by anti-social elements which are everywhere and which should be fought out by the society as a whole. Instead of that, in Jubbulpore certain reactionary parties took advantage of it and, instead of suppressing it, spread it out in the hope that they can divide the country. In this way they stop the country on its way to progress. Therefore, elements in the Congress who disapprove of this, elements in all parties who disapprove of this should combine on this platform of suppressing this communalism with one single united voice. But that single united voice, to become effective, will not be put in that condition by simply talking of moral resolutions against casteism and communalism and reiterating them in new resolutions. No. It cannot be done only by that. The whole development must be taken in one way. Unless you unite the population at some higher level, the lower levels will persist in giving a wrong direction, and that higher consciousness is based on (1) the country and (2) the class. The country is mine, that is, of the people, and not of a handful of private monopolists, who want to plan for themselves; a handful who

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want to take away the gains for themselves, a handful taking all the lawless gains for themselves; the gains shall be distributed over the people, especially the toiling people. If everybody goes in that way, if we succeed in putting that stamp on our development—certainly development is taking place but the question is the direction and the stamp—then we will be on the right track. Now the main direction in development is correct but the direction in relation to the masses is wrong. Development direction true, but development in relation to the masses is untrue, in fact, it becomes anti-people. Therefore, if this is taken into consideration, the hopes of future development will be fulfilled and we shall be on a better road.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Shri Dange, while concluding his speech, talked about the need for unity of effort and outlook in the country to fight the forces of communalism and other anti-social elements. There is this unusually large attendance in the House at this comparatively late hour because members had assembled to hear Shri Dange speak on a question which is even more vital for our country, that is, the territorial integrity and the inviolability of our frontiers. We were anxious to hear from him whether on this crucial question he stands with the people of India or he has a place apart from them. And it is a matter of deepest regret to us that on this matter he has remained equivocal and he has tried to discover the tightest rope that he can find so that he can walk on it without falling. My hon. friend, Shri Dange sought to explain away China's refusal to discuss with our officials the question of frontier in northern Ladakh by suggesting "Of course, you cannot go there; and you cannot point out what places are where. The refusal should not be construed as China's intransigence." I do not know if he had the time to read the big volume. Perhaps he has been reading the volume backwards and

has not had the time to reach the first part which deals with India's case! But I hope he had the time to read this very brief summary which the External Affairs Ministry has published. May I draw his attention to page 1, the very first page of the summary of the report of the officials of the Government of India and the People's Republic of China on the boundary question? On the very first page, in the very first paragraph it is clearly and unequivocally and unambiguously stated:

"Moreover, China has now come out openly on the Kashmir issue, and declined to recognise the accession of Kashmir to India. She has also gone back on the acceptance as recently as April, 1960 by Premier Chou En-lai of India's relations with Bhutan and Sikkim."

15 hrs.

Is this what Shri Dange said? Is this conclusion capable of the interpretation that Shri Dange offered? Let the hands of those who want to come to us with the plea for unity be clean. If that hand is put forward—I hope even the Treasury Benches and the Congress Party may permit me to say this—we shall be only too ready to grasp it. We shall be only too ready to grasp the hand anyone in the defence of our country and for the preservation of the territorial integrity of our country as well as for the preservation and enrichment of the independence of the country. But that has to be the hand of an Indian patriot. It is a matter of regret and of profound distress to us that the party led by my hon. friend, Shri Dange, should be willing to play a role which fills our heart with shame and sorrow. But I cannot devote all my time to Shri Dange. I shall turn to him a little later. I have got to say something about the gracious Address that the President gave us the other day.

I have the deepest and the profoundest of respect for the President, but may I be permitted to say that I was deeply disappointed by the Address. I remember when I was a student a particular phrase used to attract me very much. That phrase is 'tasteless, odourless and colourless'. I would say that the Address is really like that. It is something so completely insipid that I find it very difficult to get hold of it anywhere.

It is strange that at a time when China is trying to hem us in, when every effort is being made to isolate us, when our territory is being violated, when our two aggressors, the aggressors to the west and the aggressors to the east, are locking themselves together in an unholy alliance of antipathy against us, in this Address there is not even one word which would spark the fire in the imagination of our people. Just when we are being made the victim of aggressive efforts and designs and, on the other hand, when we are on the eve of launching our Third Plan with which are tied up our hopes, dreams and ambitions, we get this Address.

This Address, I know, was not written by the President. He is a great writer. But surely the Address could have been written by the hon. Prime Minister who also is an outstanding writer. There are other hon. Members here on the Treasury Benches who, I know, can write very well. Then there is the whole Secretariat behind them. It is strange that such an Address should have been written which is lacking in colour, in words and in any kind that can enthuse and inspire the people! This dead cataloguing of things and remembrance of things past only shows intellectual bankruptcy with which, I hope, we would not like to begin the year.

In the Address, not only in this Address but in all Addresses, there never is a reference to defence. Defence is one subject on which nothing will ever be said. Defence is shrouded mystery. It is covered up and

kept away from any kind of attention and knowledge of the people. Pick up any treatise on defence in any democratic country of the world. At random I am picking up this book from which I shall read out to you the very first, the opening paragraph. It reads:

"It is necessary, now-a-days, to underline the fact that all that is implied by the word 'defence' has become a subject of debate and concern among a far wider circle of thoughtful people than was the case, not even a generation, but only a decade ago. Defence and strategy have burst the bounds of merely official or expert controversy, in much the same way that economics became a subject of general concern...."

There was a time when it was believed that economics should be understood only by the enlightened and the elite. But the whole process of planning has made it possible for millions of our people to understand rudiments of economics. That is why there is this excitement and this possibility of moving forward with a co-operative understanding of the millions of our people. Because there is this rudimentary understanding on the part of the masses of our people my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, finds himself completely cornered. In the same way, if we are to meet the challenge that has been thrown from across our frontiers, it is absolutely necessary that the whole interest and intelligence of the people must be drawn to the understanding of all the problems of defence. But my hon. friend, the Defence Minister, believes that he should be voluble on every other subject but on this subject his tongue must remain tied. I hope and trust that, as is the case in the United Kingdom, every year the hon. Defence Minister will prepare a Defence White Paper, the Cabinet will consider it and place it before the House and the House will have an opportunity to consider the White Paper on defence. In the United Kingdom year after

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year defence strategy and calculations in a very broad way are considered by the House and through the House by the people. That should be the practice here also.

In the past I made a similar request for supplying Members with the Budget on the economic conditions of the country, again on the basis of what was being done in the United Kingdom and such other countries. I am glad that my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, has been doing it and we know how often it has been quoted in our debates and discussions and to what extent it has helped us in understanding the economic health of our country. May I, therefore, through you convey to the hon. Prime Minister and his colleagues in the Government that defence should no longer be kept a kind of guarded secret because only that defence will be successful in which the mass of people have been got interested.

Before I move on to the more important of the major problems with which I want to concern myself, may I in passing refer to one subject which had occupied so much of our attention last year when we were discussing the President's Address and that is the tribunal to root out corruption. I reiterate that demand. May I draw your attention to the fact that in Ceylon—it is a small country and it may be making many mistakes, but we should be prepared to learn from any country—they did one wise thing. They appointed a commission. In all against 39 Members of Parliament, naturally Members of Parliament included Ministers and former Ministers, who were in Parliament some time or the other between 1940 and 1959 charges were levelled publicly and were enquired into. Thirty-two of them have been exonerated and seven have been penalised. If you read the report, you will find how they say that by doing this in a way a safety valve was opened up. This matter was gone into so fully last time, but let it not be considered that

it has been consigned to the dustbin of history. This problem remains not because I say that people in this House are corrupt but because I am anxious that the reputation of each one of us and more so of those in whose hands the destiny of our country is, is beyond any kind of criticism or cavil.

I would naturally like to say something about the biggest single problem that we face today, that is, aggression on our frontiers. I would like to compliment our officials on the wonderful and splendid work that they have done. It only shows that our officials, when they are given precise directions, are capable of fulfilling the responsibilities. Very often because there is hesitation, vacillation and all kinds of ifs and buts in the formulation of policy that things go wrong. I would like to take this opportunity of conveying our appreciation of the splendid work that our team of officials has done. Some of our neighbours like Burma, Nepal and Pakistan seem to think that this is perhaps a good time to reach an agreement with China. China wants to push India, to isolate India. For reasons, I can understand, some of the smaller countries are thinking that if China is willing to reach an agreement why not do it. I have no objection if any one wants to reach an agreement in such a context. May I, therefore, point out that such agreement cannot be relied upon? This big report has made it clear that in 1954, when the agreement was signed between the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Prime Minister Mr. Chou En-lai, certain passes were agreed to as demarcating or designating the frontiers between China and India in the middle sector. It is in this very middle sector that today the Chinese are claiming 500 square miles of territory. Here is the signature of the Prime Minister of China. Here is an agreement validly signed not by his predecessor, but by himself. What is value of the agreement? That agreement is treated as scrap of paper because the Chinese themselves have

said, that when a question becomes ripe, only then, we take it up for discussion. The Burmese question will become ripe if India is not able to stand up against the aggressive designs of China. Nepal will be trodden under feet if India is not able to stand up against China.

Therefore, let our Burmese friends and let our Nepalese friends, and let all our other friends realise that when India is fighting for the preservation of the territorial integrity and national independence of India, we are not merely fighting for our own country. We are fighting for holding back the aggressive designs and aggressive purposes of China. We are serving the cause of world peace. We are serving the cause of the nations of Asia. If somebody wants to take advantage of this situation, they can do it. But, it is short-sighted. We too thought that there are short-cuts in such matters. We have burnt our fingers. I hope, as we are learning from our past experience, other nations will learn from our experience and not necessarily invite to go through a similar bitter experience.

I would like to know, in the western sector, were the 12,000 square miles occupied at one time, or were these 12,000 square miles occupied bit by bit. When did we first know about the occupation? What was the total territory occupied at that time? After we had known it, what did we do to prevent further occupation, because how are we to believe that it has frozen with 12,000 square miles? This has been steady encroachment. This steady encroachment can be stopped if we know that this is why we could not do it earlier and this is why we are sure to do it now.

My friend Shri Dange accepts the McMahon line. I hope he does. But, he never says a word about Ladakh. The traditional line is to be accepted. Whose traditional line? There are so many traditional lines.

An Hon. Member: Communist traditional line.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I wish that even when he is making this tight rope walk, he will have the pole properly held.

On this point of Ladakh, I am afraid the Prime Minister and his Government have not made the position clear. They have not taken the House into confidence, they have not taken the country into confidence. I would like to ask the Prime Minister, if, as our report says—and I am proud of it—as early as 1865, the then Government of Kashmir could maintain police check posts in the northern Aksai Chin area, why was it difficult for us to do it in 1955? We are proud of the fact that our forefathers braved all kinds of inclemencies of weather and they were prepared to face every hardship. Today, have we grown so soft? We the sons and daughters of India, for the safety of our country, shall not hesitate to stake our lives. We are not going to be frightened by difficult climate. What is it? Surely, the brave javans of India never said that they will not go there. It was misplaced humanitarianism on the part of the Prime Minister.

Shri Ranga: Cold feet.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Shri Ranga says it was cold feet. That is his language. I am not accustomed to use it.

Shri Ranga: No. You suffer from a similar thing.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I believe public life is meaningful only when there are courtesies. If Shri Ranga thinks that because he has parted company with the congress only the other day, he should part with courtesy also, I do not go with him.

Shri Ranga: Read Virata Prava tomorrow or the day after.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would like to find out from the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister owes to this House

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an explanation, if in 1865 this was done, why this was not done between 1950 and 1960.

The big report says, indeed, not a single official Chinese map published prior to 1950 was cited by the Chinese in support of the Chinese alignment—not one single map published before 1950. Since 1950, my hon. friend and still my leader, Acharya Kripalani—in spite of his leaving, he is my leader—over and over again, has drawn attention to what he has called cartographical aggression. What was the Prime Minister's reply? We have written to China, we have written to Russia, they said that these are old maps, do not take notice of them. How many countries are still indulging in cartographical aggression? We ignored them, we slurred over them, we slept over them. We considered that these are aggressions on paper. Here is the man—Acharya Kripalani—who had pointed out over and over again that these aggression on paper are always preludes to aggression on land. That gentleman on the other side—Pandit Nerhu—ignored this warning. I hope this will not happen again. Any cartographical aggression anywhere has to be corrected there and then, or we shall have to pay in terms of blood, sweat and tears. I am sorry, this is a question which, I am sure, moves each one so deeply and so profoundly that it is difficult to restrain one's emotions. Because, here, we are anxious through this House to communicate to the country the anguish, the anxiety, the indignation, the urgency with which we want this Government to move in order to see that the frontiers of our country remain inviolate.

We shall have the pressure of China on our frontiers; it will continue. We shall have to live with it. It is not easy to live with aggression. It requires strengthening of the muscles every minute of your life. That is why I find it is so unsatisfactory that so little thought is being given to the health of the nation? The Prime

Minister said that the health of the country is not very satisfactory—I forget the exact words. Why is it so? Unless you have good health, you cannot live with aggression.

An Hon. Member: Mental health.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The health of the nation. The mental health of the Prime Minister is wonderful and so he is physically, fortunately.

There are three-fold elements today that are interested in creating trouble. One revival of the feudal elements. There are many fine people among the Princes. My young friend the Maharaja of Bikanir: we are happy to have him as our colleague.

An Hon. Member: And Baroda.

Shri Asoka Mehta: But, there are others who think that they live in the 18th or 19th century. My hon. friend Shri Ranga and his friend and my friend Shri M. R. Masani are trying to stir up this element. Let us not stir them up lest in this hour of crisis, we confront ourselves with another difficulty. Then, there are the communal forces. What happened in Jabalpur? In Jabalpur, the communal elements on both sides created a situation where the nationalist and secular elements were overpowered. It is again unfortunate and all parties, your party and my party and every other parties must accept a sense of defeat and humiliation that again, on this occasion, we were not able to function and prevent communal conflict. I leave it to Dada, because he alone can chastise us in his own inimitable manner. I accept chastisement before Dada would offer it to me, that we with others failed to live up to our ideals.

There were two mistakes that could have been avoided. My two friends in the Rajya Sabha Shri Farid Ansari and Niranjana Singh went there and they have submitted their report. By accident all the senior officers were new. All the senior officers had been

transferred at the same time and this new bunch of officers knew nothing about Jabalpur. Surely such things need not happen.

Secondly, there was no clear understanding. After all, there should be a tension map of every city. Whenever difficulties emerge the tension map should be able to tell you what are the areas to be protected and guarded. Nothing like that was done.

Then there are the newspapers—even the Congress Working Committee's resolution has drawn attention to the fact—which indulge in communal propaganda. Why is this being permitted? If our newspaper editors will not exercise self-restraint, something should be done as far as this communal propaganda is concerned. We cannot, in the conditions in which we live today, permit ourselves to be a shuttle cock in this game of communal politics.

Then, of course, there are our friends, the Communists. In their resolution, even the name of China is not mentioned. As to aggression, naturally there is no indication of aggression whatsoever.

These are the dangerous symptoms which are challenging national integration and against which we have to work, which we have to counter. I appeal to this whole House, barring these who will not want to come with us, that on this question of national integration let us have, I am not suggesting unity, but let this become paramount, something which should be the inarticulate major premise of all our thoughts and action. This is one thing that we shall not violate because if we violate it, all our patriotism is merely confined to our lips.

Of crucial importance here is the Plan. That is where I part company with my leader, Acharya Kripalani. It is surprising that after two Plans, we are launching on the third Plan without a serious review, a serious assessment, of all that we have achieved and failed to achieve, and the reasons why, in the last ten years. This cavalier manner of moving forward suggests that we do not always realise

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the importance, the crucial importance, of certain turning points in the history of our country. There are no fundamental reorientations.

For instance, in the Second Plan there was a shortfall of 20 per cent in real terms. I do not know how in the Third Plan that is going to be avoided. The rate of saving has remained almost stagnant. Recently the Government of India, I believe, or some one in the Government of India, invited a very distinguished economist, Dr. Thomas Balogh, to India. He has said that the real failure has been that, from the national point of view, we have not succeeded in establishing the basis of suitable growth in the country, because the rate of savings has not gone up, the rate of growth has remained poor. There has been a national evasion of stresses and strains by relying on foreign aid, not to use the foreign aid just for the purposes of developing the economy, which I consider is proper and necessary, but relying on foreign aid to make up for the lag in national savings. That is something which is inexcusable. No Government and no Parliament can be excused if they transfer the burdens that the people should be asked to carry, that the administration should be prepared to carry, that the representatives of the people should be prepared to carry to foreign aid. Foreign aid has its own part to play, but do not bring it to undertake the responsibilities which we are trying to avoid. That has been the second major failure.

The third failure is what one of the best friends of India, Miss Barbara Ward, Lady Jackson now, has pointed out in a very interesting article in the recent issue of 'Foreign Affairs', *India on the eve of its Third Plan*. She has paid a tribute to the people of India for their enterprise, their initiative and their desire to move forward "irresistibly and unquenchably"—two beautiful adjectives, two beautiful expressions. The people of India are moving forward, but what are the difficulties, and what has

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this good friend of India and one of the world's outstanding economists and political commentator to say? She says:

"Such interlocking shortages in the sectors mainly controlled by the Government reflect not only the degree to which expansion has taken it by surprise. It reflects, too, a certain failure in the mechanism of planning itself. There are no agencies specifically empowered to follow decisions down through the lazy, lower echelons of administration. In Army parlance, "Q Plans"—the Planning Commission—is not balanced by "Q Ops" say, a tough Cabinet subcommittee demanding a regular account of work in progress, not simply in terms of money spent but of physical targets actually achieved, and giving no quarter until every backlog is made up."

Where is this sub-committee in the Cabinet, this Cabinet of soft men, lacking in any kind of toughness as far as administrative efficiency is concerned? What is the value of this Q Plan if there are no Q Ops. If you are not able to do it, there are bright young men in your own party who may not go outside. Pick them up and put them in power, but do not play with the future of this country. Why? As Lady Jackson has said, in the Third Plan, the crucial question is administration. Over and over again, she says the country will be confronted with the problem of administration. Streamline your administration. If you fail to streamline the administration, do not talk about patriotism, national interests and national integrity.

There is just one point I would like to refer to, and that is that in the last ten years our national income is said to have increased by 42 per cent, our per capita income by 20 per cent and consumption by 16 per cent. I would like to analyse these figures a little further, in just two or three minutes.

Firstly, it is difficult to get up-to-date figures for a detailed analysis. Detailed analyses have been made for a slightly earlier period. The Government's figures are for 1951-61. The detailed analysis that has been made by a team of brilliant economists of the Delhi University is for 1949-58. They say that commodity production has increased by 28 per cent only. It is services that have contributed 40 per cent. And even in the services sector, services like Government service have contributed 47.8 per cent. Small enterprises have contributed an increase of only 8.2 per cent. Look at the distorted picture. The wrong elements seem to be contributing more, the right elements have contributed little.

Then again, the total increase in agricultural production is equivalent to Rs. 1,700 crores; Rs. 600 crores out of it has gone to just 3 per cent of the agriculturists, who are the big producers. The total increase in the annual income in the country has been about Rs. 3,600 crores in current prices; 30 per cent of this at least has gone to those whose income are over Rs. 3,600 a month.

Let me draw attention again to the very interesting enquiry which the Ministry of Commerce and Industry permitted a research student to carry out. What is the result? The result of that enquiry is that taking only five major business houses in India, these houses today control, wholly control, 540 companies with total assets of Rs. 821 crores. The biggest single business house in India controls 48 companies, with total assets of Rs. 290 crores. The second biggest business house, which, in fact, has become the first, controls 331 companies, with total assets of Rs. 292 crores. I shall, on a future occasion, try and analyse for this House how these assets have grown in the last ten years.

What has been the metamorphosis of change? This is happening under the very eyes of my good friend, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and if there is today a sense of frustration, if there is a considerable dissatisfaction and distress, well, the responsibility lies squarely on our shoulders.

Before ending, I would like to point out that recently the *London Economist* brought out a very useful, a very interesting report, on the future economic development in India in the coming five years. After striking a balance-sheets, and after surveying everything, I am happy to say that *The Economist* has used the language which comes so naturally, to you Mr. Speaker, *The Economist* ends up by saying that "The 'Ayes' have it". On the whole, the future of India is sound; on the whole, the future of India is bright; the 'Ayes' have it. I and my party would like to join the 'Ayes'. I say, especially on this question of the future of India, that we want it to be bright; we want it to be strong. But it could be much brighter; it could be much stronger. We are at this crisis in our national history. We are in furnace of our history. Why is it that the 'Ayes' cannot be so resounding? Why is it that the hurrahs and hallelujahs for our country cannot be one big resounding bang? Why is it that heads have to be counted? Why is it that the balance-sheet has to be struck? Why is it that only by every little head being the 'Ayes' win over the 'Noes'? We belong to the 'Ayes'. If we belong to the 'Ayes', I hope and trust that we in this House will so function that when next time a balance-sheet has to be there, there will be no question of striking a balance-sheet, because the 'Ayes' alone will have the future.

डा० सुशीला नायर (जांसो) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रेजिडेंट साहब के भाषण पर रखे गये धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करती हूँ। प्रेजिडेंट महोदय ने अपने एड्रेस

में जो तस्वीर रखी है, वह तस्वीर प्रगति की है। उस के साथ-साथ उस भाषण में आत्म-विश्वास की एक झलक है। साथ ही उस में हमारी कठिनाइयों को छोटा करने और हमारे खतरों को कुछ नज़र-अन्दाज़ करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। तो भी उन्होंने ने यह विश्वास दिलाया है कि इन खतरों का हम सामना कर सकते हैं, कर रहे हैं और करेंगे।

श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा है कि अगर कहीं पर कोई नक्शे में हमारे ऊपर एग्जेशन करता है, नक्शे में हमारे इलाके को अपना इलाका बताता है, तो उस को हमें कौरव दुरुस्त करना चाहिये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि श्री अशोक मेहता कैसे दूसरे मुल्कों में जा कर उन के नक्शे दुरुस्त कर सकते हैं। हम अपने नक्शे दुरुस्त रख सकते हैं, यह सही बात है। हम दुनिया को कह सकते हैं कि हमारा नक्शा यह है, हमारी हृदबन्दी यह है, यह सही बात है। लेकिन अपने घर बैठ कर कोई अपना नक्शा बना ले, तो दूसरे मुल्क में जा कर हम उन को कैसे दुरुस्त कर सकते हैं, यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती। हाँ, यह सही है कि हमें अपनी हृद की रक्षा करनी है, अपने इलाके की रक्षा करनी है। उस के लिए पेट्रोल पार्टीज चाहिये, सिपाही रखने चाहिये, या सुरक्षा का कोई दूसरा इन्तज़ाम करना चाहिये। वह होना चाहिये और वह नहीं हो रहा है, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री अशोक मेहता का कहना है कि एंड्रेस की भाषा बहुत बढ़िया नहीं है और बहुत बढ़िया भाषा होनी चाहिये। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जिस को फूलावरी भाषा कहते हैं, ऐसी भाषा से एक अच्छा एंड्रेस या भाषण दिया जा सकता है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। प्रेजिडेंट महोदय के एंड्रेस की भाषा में एक तरह की शान्ति है, रेस्ट्रेन्ट है और उस के साथ ही शक्ति और स्ट्रेंथ है।

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : स्फूर्ति नहीं है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्री नाथ पाई को ऐसा लगता है कि उस में स्फूर्ति नहीं है, लेकिन स्फूर्ति करते करते नीचे से जो बुनियाद खोखली ही रह जाय, उस की चिन्ता ये लोग नहीं करते । दुनिया में सिर्फ स्फूर्ति ही चीज नहीं होती है । उस के साथ गहराई होनी चाहिये, मजबूती होनी चाहिये और प्रेजिडेंट के एड्रेस में गहराई है और मजबूती है और स्पष्टता है । प्रेजिडेंट महोदय ने कहा है—

“Defensive arrangements, including the opening up of areas by better communications and development, receive their continuous and careful attention.”

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह (छपरा) : उन्होंने ने हिन्दो में भाषण दिया है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : क्या वे डिफेन्सिव अरेन्जमेंट्स को सारी की सारी फ़िगर्ज और डीटेल्ज चाहते हैं, जिन को प्रेजिडेंट महोदय इस हाउस के सामने रख दें ? यह एक अजीब बात है ।

श्री नाथ पाई : किस ने यह कहा है ? यह कहा है कि रूप-रेखा रखी जाय, तस्वीर रखी जाय । डीटेल्ज नहीं मांगी हैं ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : डिफेंस की रूप रेखा इन दो चार शब्दों में होती है । तीन तरह से सुरक्षा हो रही है और होनी चाहिये । परन्तु क्या वह डिफेंस के अरेन्जमेंट्स की डीटेल्ज और रूप रेखा के अन्तर्गत यह जानना चाहते हैं कि फ्लां जगह पर इतने सिपाही हैं, इतने हवाई जहाज़ हैं, इतनी फौज है, इतनी तोपें हैं ? मैं समझती हूँ कि ऐसी मांग करना बिल्कुल बचपने की बात है । जब मैं अक्सर इस सदन में

किये जा रहे सवाल और भाषण सुनती हूँ तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है । ऐसी ऐसी बातें पूछी जाती हैं कि जिन का जबाब अगर सरकार दे, तो देश के लिये अच्छा नहीं और अगर न दे, तो उस में से लोग जो नतीजे निकालेंगे, वह भी देश के लिये अच्छा नहीं । हमारे सदस्यों को यह समझना चाहिये कि कौन सी बातें पब्लिक में करने लायक होती हैं और कौन सी नहीं होती हैं और वे बातें करनी ही नहीं चाहियें । हमारे प्रेजिडेंट महोदय ने बताया कि हम सुरक्षा का पूरा इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): With what results?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Let my hon. friends not interrupt in this manner, otherwise you will have to give me time at least equal to what you have given to some of the hon Members on the other side.

अचार्य कृपालानी (सीतामढ़ी) : जब जं.स में आते हैं, तो इंगलिश में बोलते हैं ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : उन्होंने ने कहा है कि एक तरफ तो वहां डिफेंस का अरेजमेंट हो रहा है, दूसरी तरफ सड़कें बगैर बना कर वहां पहुंचने का इन्तजाम हो रहा है और तीसरी तरफ वहां के विकास, डेवलपमेंट, की तरफ भी तवज्जह दी जा रही है । हमें ऐसा लगता है कि अधिक से अधिक तेजी के साथ ये तीनों काम किये जा रहे हैं और किये जायेंगे, क्योंकि उन के बगैर हमारे बार्डर्ज की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती । जाहिर है कि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी जो जमीन चीन के कब्जे में है वह खाली हो, चीन का एग्रेसन यहां से निकले, लेकिन चीन के अग्रेसन को निकालने के लिये सब से पहली बात हमें स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये और वह की भी गई है और वह यह है कि हम ने चीन पर जो इतना विश्वास रखा था, उस में दगा, धोखा हुआ, हम सोते थे और सोते हुए पकड़े गये और हमारी कुछ जमीन पर चीन का कब्जा हुआ । लेकिन अब हम जाग्रत हैं और अपने बार्डर्ज की रक्षा कर रहे हैं । अब

आगे कोई आ नहीं सकता और आयेगा नहीं। जिन एरियाज में वे आ गये हैं, वहाँ से उन को हटाना होगा, और वे अवश्य हटेंगे, यह हमारा दृढ़ निश्चय है। लेकिन उस को हासिल करने के लिये जो तरीके हम ने आज तक अपनाये हैं, उन्हीं तरीकों से हम काम चला सकते हैं— दूसरी तरह से नहीं चला सकते। वह हमारे लिये मुनासिब भी नहीं होगा।

श्री डांगे, बहुत ज़ोरों से कह रहे थे, कि यू० एन० में हमारी भाषा में फर्मनेस होनी चाहिये। लेकिन चीन के साथ बात करते हुए उन की अपनी ज़बान में फर्मनेस नहीं है। वह गोल गोल बातें करते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि हमारे आफिसर्स ने हमारा बड़ा स्ट्रांग केस बनाया। सही बात है। हमारा केस बड़ा स्ट्रांग और बढ़िया है। हमारे मन में इस बारे में शंका नहीं थी। डांगे साहब के मन में होगी। उस का निवारण हुआ, तो यह खुशी की बात है। लेकिन यह कहते हुए साथ ही वह कहते हैं, 'मगर चीन वालों ने अपने नक्शे बताये, अपना केस बताया,' इत्यादि इत्यादि। जैसा कि अभी भी श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा है, १९५० से पहले चीन के पास कोई नक्शा नहीं था, जिस में उन का कोई केस बनता हो। अब उन का केस बनने लगा है और उन्हीं ने नक्शे बना लिये हैं। घर बैठ कर नक्शे बनाने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती है। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य है कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई इस तरह एक क्षण के लिये भी ध्यान दे सकते हैं कि चीन का इस में कोई केस है। जाहिर बात है कि बिल्कुल बेकार जो दावे वह करे उन के बारे में ही उठ कर घर में कोई कहे कि हाँ भाई वह भी ध्यान देने की बात है, तो यह चीज बिल्कुल भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। यह तो एक प्रकार से उदारता दिखाने वाली बात है और उदारता है या देश के प्रति यह द्रोह है, इस का आप निश्चय करें।

प्रीजिडेंट महोदय ने अपने एड्रेस में कहा है कि हम शान्ति के साथ रहना चाहते हैं, पीसफुल को-एग्जिस्टेंस और गुडनेबरलीनेस, चाहते हैं मगर उस के साथ ही साथ जागृत रह कर हमें अपनी रक्षा करनी है। बाइबिल में कहा

गया है :—

"Be ye as meek as lambs, but as wise as serpents".

हमारा देश शान्ति प्रिय देश है हम शान्ति रखना चाहते हैं, बुद्ध और गांधी की शिक्षा को अमल में लाना चाहते हैं। मगर इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हम दूसरों के सामने किसी तरह से दबने के लिये तैयार हैं या हम दब जायेंगे या अपने हकों को किसी को छीनने की इजाजत दे देंगे। प्रेजिडेंट महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा भी है कि हम जरूर अपनी टैरीटरी को फारेन एग्रेसन से खाली करायेंगे और मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हम उस को खाली करवाने में सफल होंगे और वह खाली हो कर रहेगी। आज दुनिया में भी इस चीज की कद्र हो रही है और दुनिया में भी पब्लिक ओपिनियन इस चीज की तरफ बढ़ती जा रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो रवैया है, हिन्दुस्तान का जो स्टैंड है, यह बहुत मुनासिब है, बहुत मजबूत है, यह जो वर्ल्ड ओपीनियन में परिवर्तन आ रहा है इस को चीन को भी देखना होगा और उन्हें यहाँ से भागना होगा। आखिर पाप का घड़ा कहां तक भरता रहेगा ? वह बहुत भर चुका है। अगर वह अपने आप पीछे नहीं हटेगा तो कोई न कोई ऐसा तरीका निकल आयेगा जिस से वह मजबूर हो जायेगा पीछे हटने को। इस के बारे में मेरे मन में कोई सन्देह नहीं है, कोई शक नहीं है। कैसे यह चीज होगी, और क्या होगा, इस डिटेल में जाना न मेरे बस की बात है और न ही यह मुनासिब ही है।

आज दुनिया मुसीबत में पड़ी हुई है, बरबादी की अग्नी पर खड़ी हुई है। इस मुसीबत के वक्त यह जरूरी है कि दुनिया में कोई तो हिस्सा ऐसा हो जिस में सैनिकी हो, जो पागलपन से बचा हुआ हो, शान्ति की खातिर मजबूती से खड़ा हुआ हो और आज हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा मुल्क है जो कि दुनिया के मुल्कों पर अपने विचारों का कुछ असर डाल रहा है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा भी है कि यू० एन० में हम न अपनी आवाज

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

बुलन्द की है कि युद्ध हमेशा के लिये आउट-ला कर दिया जाय तथा समस्याओं का शान्ति के साथ समाधान होना चाहिये। इस चीज पर हमारा जोर बराबर रहा है और इसी पर हम जोर देते रहेंगे। आज अफ्रीका के देशों में जो कुछ हो रहा है तथा उस को देखने की कितनी जरूरत है, इस के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। अफ्रीका के देशों को स्वतन्त्र करवाने के लिये लोगों ने बहुत कुर्बानियां दी हैं। लेकिन एक खतरे की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। लुमुम्बा का कत्ल ऐसा खतरा है जिस की ओर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। क्या यह दुनिया में स्वतन्त्रता को ही कत्ल कर देने वाली चीज से कुछ कम है। और क्या यह दुनिया की स्वतन्त्रता को ही कत्ल कर देने वाली चीज तो नहीं बन जायेगी क्या मनुष्य जाति को ही बरबाद कर देने वाली चीज तो नहीं बन जायेगी? यह ऐसी चीज बन सकती है क्योंकि ज्वाला भड़क रही है अफ्रीका में आज और उस ज्वाला को शान्त करने के लिये मनुष्य को बहुत बड़ा प्रयत्न और बहुत बड़ी तपश्चर्या करनी होगी। हमें अपना हिस्सा अदा करना है। हम आशा रखते हैं कि यू० एन० में भी इस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा असर हो रहा है और होगा और वहां की जो फिजा है वह बदलेगी और नई पालिसीज वहां सामने आयेंगे जिन पर अमल कर के कि आज के खतरों से हम बच सकें।

अभी हाल में यहां पर एक संमीनार हुआ था अफ्रीका के प्राबलैम के बारे में। बहुत सी चीजें वहां पर आई थीं और डिसकस हुई थीं। एक चीज विशेष तौर पर आई थी और वह काले गोरों के बारे में थी। यह भयानक सवाल है। इसी को ले कर दुनिया में खलबलाहट मची हुई है। और खतरा पैदा हो गया है कि कहीं कोई एटम बम न फट जाये और अगर ऐसा होता है तो यह कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं होगी। सारी दुनिया को, यू० एन० को और साउथ अफ्रीका वालों को भी इस चीज को देखना है।

अगर वह चाहते हैं कि उस की रक्षा हो, दुनिया की रक्षा हो, दुनिया में शान्ति बनी रहे तो इस काले गोरों की अलहदगी की नीति को साउथ अफ्रीका को बदलना होगा।

जब हम शान्ति के लिये इतना बड़ा प्रयास कर रहे हैं तो एक चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। हमारे बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिक, हमारे भाभा साहब बार बार कहते हैं कि दो साल में हम एटम बम बना सकते हैं अगर हम चाहें तो। इस तरह की वे शेखी बघारते फिरते हैं कि हम दो साल में बना सकते हैं, एक साल में बना सकते हैं। आप ने तय कर रखा है कि एटम बम आप को बनाना ही नहीं है। तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस तरह की शेखी बघारने की क्या आवश्यकता है कि हम बना सकते हैं। आप की इस तरह की बात को सुन कर पाकिस्तान वाले कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के पास ताकत आ गई है और उसे भी बनाना चाहिये। वह बनाने बैठेगा। हम जानते हैं कि अगर हम बनाने की स्थिति में होंगे तो भी नहीं बनायेंगे तो फिर खाम-ख्वाह मुसीबत में हम क्यों पड़ते हैं। शेखी बघारने की जो कुछ लोगों की आदत है वह नुकसान की चीज है, अच्छी चीज नहीं है और हमें इस प्रकार की बातें नहीं बोलनी चाहिये, ऐसा मेरा मन्तव्य है।

तीसरे प्लान की रूप रेखा बन गई है, और यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। उतकी डिटेल्स अभी हमारे सामने नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आशा करती हूँ कि उतमें अधिक से अधिक शक्ति, अधिक से अधिक ध्यान, अधिक से अधिक तवज्जह बार्डर एरियाज पर दी जायेगी। यह चीज हमारी सुरक्षा के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है। साथ ही साथ मैं समझती हूँ कि जब हम प्लान करते हैं तो चन्द एंज बैसिक प्राबलैम्स को लेकर हमें उनको पुरा कर लेना चाहिये। मिसाल के तौर पर योजना की रूप रेखा को हम लोगों ने देखा है, तीसरे प्लान में भी सब को पीने के लिये पानी की व्यवस्था की जा रही हो, ऐसी बात हमें नजर नहीं आई। पीने का पानी तो लाजिमी चीज

है। पीने के पानी की सब के लिये हम व्यवस्था कर दें और इस योजना को पूरा कर दें, जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा कर दें, तब तो बात चल सकती है, नहीं तो नहीं चल सकती है।

मैं बड़े नम्र शब्दों में निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि प्लानिंग का आज कुछ इस तरह का अर्थ लगाया जा रहा है कि रुपये पैसे इतने आने वाले हैं, इतने रिसोर्सेस हैं उनका बटवारा करना है। और इस विभाग को इतने दे दो उस विभाग को इतने दे दो, इसको इतने दे दो और उसको इतने दे दो। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह प्लानिंग नहीं है, यह तो बहीखाता है। प्लानिंग तब है जब आप प्रायोरिटीज दे चुकने के बाद एक एक प्राजैक्ट को शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक कम्प्लीट करें, कम्प्लीट प्लानिंग आप करें, कम्प्लीट इम्प्लेमेंटेशन करें और जो चीज है, वह पूरी हो जाय, इस को आप देखें। अगर ऐसा हो सके तो तब तो प्लानिंग है वरना अगर आप पैसा वांटने की बात ही करना चाहते हैं तो वह प्लानिंग नहीं है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस ओर आपका विशेषतौर से ध्यान जाये।

प्रीजिडेंट महोदय ने कहा है कि फूड की समस्या सुधर रही है, हमारी फसल अच्छी हो रही है। मगर इस से हमें निश्चित हो कर बैठ नहीं जाना चाहिये। यहाँ पर अभी दो चार दिन पहले एक सवाल आया था और कहा गया था कि देश के कुछ हिस्सों में अन्न सड़ रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय हमें देखना है कि हमारे अन्न का जो स्टोरेज हो वह ठीक हो, अन्न बरबाद न हो, अन्न वेस्ट न हो। उस के साथ ही साथ हम देखें कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के साथ साथ हम यह भी देखें कि उसका इस्तेमाल ठीक हो और अगर हम यह नहीं कर पाते हैं और अन्न को बरबाद होने देते हैं तो हम कहीं नहीं पहुँच सकते हैं। देश में न्यूट्रिशन का स्तर भी बहुत नीचा है, लोगों का स्वास्थ्य बहुत गिरा हुआ है और उस में आधे से ज्यादा कारण हमारे पुअर न्यूट्रिशन

के हैं। अगर उसको सुधारना है तो फूड के सवाल को बहुत आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। खाली कैलोरीज हमें पूरा नहीं करनी हैं लेकिन जो प्रोटैक्टिव फूड्स कही जाती हैं, उनको भी हमें बढ़ाना है जैसे दूध है और इसी प्रकार की दूसरी चीजें हैं। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो देश का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा हो सकेगा और जब स्वास्थ्य अच्छा होगा तभी तो काम आगे बढ़ सकेगा नहीं तो कैसे बढ़ सकेगा।

एग्जिस में बहुत सी और भी बातें कही गयी हैं। हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक वर्क्स का भी जिक्र किया गया है। भाखड़ा में ६०,००० किलो वाट के दो दो यूनिट काम करने लगे हैं और चम्बल में क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है, उसका भी जिक्र किया गया है। यहाँ पर भी प्लानिंग की बात आती है। क्या सब जगह पर हमारी जो छोटी वाटर चैनलज हैं, वे बन गई हैं और क्या पानी का पूरा इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। मैं जानती हूँ कि बहुत सी जगहों पर नहीं हो रहा है। यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि किसी जगह स्टेट गवर्न-मेंट ने यह काम नहीं किया और किसी जगह गांव वालों ने नहीं किया या किसी दूसरे ने नहीं किया। प्लानिंग कमिशन को देखना चाहिये कि हर एक प्राजैक्ट एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक पूरा हो और समय पर पूरा हो ताकि पूरा लाभ हमारे देश को मिल सके।

कहने को तो और भी कुछ बातें थीं लेकिन चूँकि समय नहीं है, इस वास्ते मैं अब कहना नहीं चाहती हूँ और किसी दूसरे मौके पर मैं उनको कहने का प्रयत्न करूँगी।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (अम्बाला) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति ने कई बातें अपने एड्रेस में कही हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने उनमें से कई का जिक्र अपने भाषणों में किया है। हमारी हुकूमत की जो पालिसी रही है, जो रख उसने

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

यू० एन० में अस्तिथार किया है, मैं उससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ और मैं समझती हूँ कि सदन के तकरीबन सभी मेम्बर सहमत होंगे कि वह सही था। फिर भी मैं इतना अवश्य कहूँगी कि हालाँकि मैं यह नहीं बता सकती हूँ कि हमें और क्या करना चाहिये था लेकिन फिर भी मैं महसूस करती हूँ कि यू० एन० को जिस मजबूती से काम करना चाहिये था उस मजबूती से काम वह नहीं कर सका है। खास कर कांगो में जिस तरह से यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के लोग रहे, जितनी भी हुकूमतों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स थे, चाहे वे किसी भी मुल्क के रहे हों, उनके लिये यह एक बहुत अफसोस और शर्म की बात रही। जो लोग वहाँ पर विक्टिम्स बने, जिन लोगों का कत्ल हुआ, उनकी यूनाइटेड नेशन्स ने क्या मदद की? जिस तरह से वे वहाँ पर लाचार होकर कमजोरी से बैठे रहे, उस से मुझे याद आता है कि कभी कभी जब फसाद होते हैं, तो जहाँ अफसर अच्छे नहीं होते हैं और वहाँ कभी कभी कर्पूर लगा दिया जाता है, वहाँ उस कर्पूर की शक्ल यह बनती है कि जो कत्ल करने वाले होते हैं, उनको खुली छूट होती है और जो उसके विक्टिम्स होते हैं वह उनके ही विरुद्ध उठता है। कांगो में भी इसी तरह से हुआ कि जो लोग यूनाइटेड नेशन्स को बुला कर ले गये थे, और जिनकी उसे मदद करनी चाहिये थी, वह उनको बचा नहीं सके। दूसरे लोगों को रोके रखा और उन्होंने जो चाहा किया। फिर भी मुझे उम्मीद है जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने और राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा, हम लोग खास तौर से इस के लिये और अच्छी तरह से कार्यवाई कर सकेंगे।

मैं एक और बात का जिक्र करना चाहती हूँ, पर मैं सोचती हूँ कि वहाँ कोई गलतफहमी न हो जाय मेरे कहने से, इस लिये थोड़ी हिचकिचाहट के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारे राष्ट्रपति के ऐड्रेस में उन विजिटर्स का भी

जिक्र हुआ जो हमारे यहाँ बाहर से आते हैं। मैं सफाई से कहना चाहती हूँ कि किसी भी हुकूमत का आदमी हो, या किसी देश का आदमी हो, जो यहाँ बाहर से आता है, उसके लिये मेरे दिल में उतना ही आदर है जितना किसी मुल्क के आदमी के दिल में होना चाहिये। फिर भी मैं अज्र करना चाहती हूँ, और मैं चाहती हूँ कि हुकूमत इस बात को देखे, कि जब हमारे विजिटर्स बाहर से आते हैं उस वक्त हमारे ट्रैफिक का जो इन्तजाम होता है, कभी अच्छा और कभी बुरा, तो रास्ते उस से अचानक बन्द हो जाते हैं। दिल्ली वालों के लिये किसी भी जगह समय से पहुँचना मुश्किल हो जाता है, चाहे वह कारोबारी हो, चाहे वह बीमार हो, चाहे वह मरता हुआ ही आदमी क्यों न हो। कुछ पता नहीं रहता कि कहां पर सिपाही खड़ा हो और जाने से रोक दे और किधर से जाना पड़े। १ रु० टैक्सी के लिये लेकर चलो तो ४ रु० का बिल बैठता है। कितना भी उपाय कीजिये, यह होता रहता है, रोज रोज का काम हो गया है। इस लिये मेरी दरहवास्त है कि रास्ते कम से कम रुकें, नहीं तो हमारा जोश और उत्साह इस तरह से टंडा होने लगता है।

एक विजिटर के लिये मैं खास तौर पर कहना चाहती हूँ। इंग्लैंड की महारानी के आने से और उनके स्वागत से हमारे देश के सभी लोग बहुत खुश थे। हम दिल से उनका आदर करते हैं, और मैं सफाई से इस बात को कहना चाहती हूँ, क्यों कि हमको अपनी जमात के अन्दर अपने नेताओं की ट्रैनिंग मिली है। जब अंग्रेज हुकूमत हिन्दुस्तान में थी, जिसको हम बदलना चाहते थे, उस वक्त भी हमको यही शिक्षा दी गई थी कि हम अंग्रेजों से नफरत नहीं करते। हम चाहते थे कि उनकी हुकूमत चली जाय लेकिन उन से दिल से नफरत नहीं करते थे। जो लोग पुराने नेतृत्व के नीचे काम कर चुके हैं उन के दिल में हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद अंग्रेजों के प्रति

कोई नफरत या नाराजगी नहीं है। पर हमारे यहां महारानी एलिजाबेथ के आने के बाद का जो प्रोग्राम रखा गया, उसे शुद्ध है कि उस के बनाने में कोई बड़ा भारी घपला हुआ। मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि जयपुर में जो दरबार लगने की कहानी सुनी, वह दरबार कैसे होल्ड किया गया। अखबारों में उस दरबार के होल्ड करने की कहानी निकली कि उसमें पुराने राज बुलाये जायेंगे, पुराने जागीरदार बुलाये जायेंगे, लेकिन उस दरबार में जो वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने पहले जाने से इन्कार कर दिया था, फिर शायद गये। वहां के गवर्नर साहब के साथ भी वहां कुछ कंट्रोवर्सी हुई, जो कि महारानी के हिन्दुस्तान में होने के बाद नहीं होनी चाहिये थी। यह बात अच्छी नहीं हुई, लेकिन इस तरह का प्रोग्राम बना। यहां भी अखबारों में पढ़ा कि २६ जनवरी को पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की सीट बहुत पीछे लगाई गई थी, जो कि नहीं लगनी चाहिय थी। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगी कि अगर राजस्थान में महारानी स्टेट गेस्ट नहीं थीं तो उनको महाराजा का गेस्ट होने की इजाजत कैसे मिली। बाहर से जो विजिटर आया करेंगे क्या वे किसी बहाने से, किसी भी रिस्ते से प्राइवट मेहमान बना करेंगे? आपने कंट्रोवर्सी उठाई कि चीफ मिनिस्टर का क्या स्टेटस है और गवर्नर का क्या स्टेटस है, महाराजा का क्या स्टेटस है। इस तरह से जो यह प्रोग्राम बना, उस से मेरे दिल में यह शुबहा हुआ कि क्या अब भी हमारे देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के दिल में एक छिपा हुआ दुःख है कि अंग्रेज लोग यहां से क्यों चले गये। मुझ को ऐसा लगा कि इस तरह के प्रोग्राम के बनने से उन लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा जो आज भी

हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दुस्तानियों का राज्य पसन्द नहीं करते। यह दरबार का किस्सा हुआ, किसी बहाने से वह सब राजे महाराजे इकट्ठे हुये, तो भी दरबार अगर किया गया तो महारानी प्राइवट मेहमान कैसे बनीं। यह बात सिर्फ हमारे सामने ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोगों के लिये साफ होनी चाहिये।

मैंने अखबारों में यह भी पढ़ा कि इंग्लिश पेपर्स में यह कमेन्ट निकला कि उनकी महारानी जर्मन कार मसिडीज में बैठें। उनकी देशभक्ति तो देखिये कि वहां के अखबारों ने हल्ला मचाया कि उनकी महारानी जर्मन कार में क्यों बैठें, वे ब्रिटिश कार में क्यों नहीं बैठें, रोल्स रायस में क्यों नहीं बैठें? वे हमारी मेहमान थीं, हमने रोल्स रायस नहीं मंगाई, जर्मन कार मसिडीज में उन को बिठलाया, लेकिन क्या इसको छोड़ कर कोई और कार नहीं थी हमारे यहां की जिस में वह बैठ सकें? इसलिये मैं चाहती हूं कि हम उनका दिल से आदर करते हैं, फिर भी इन बातों का हम खयाल रखें।

एक और बात बड़ी अप्प्लेजन्ट हुई, जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिये थी। महारानी की मेहमानदारी के दिनों में उनके ऊपर किये जाने वाले खर्च के बारे में बड़ा भारी कंप्यूजन हुआ। हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि कारपोरेशन ने कहा कि उनको प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कहने से इतना खर्च करना पड़ा, जबकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि वह खुद इतना खर्च नहीं करना चाहते थे। जब कोई आदरणीय मेहमान हमारे देश में हो, उसके प्रोग्रामों पर अगर कोई खर्च हो, और सूरतें इस किस्म की बनें तो इससे आने वाले की भी बदनामी होती है और हमारी बदनामी तो होती ही है। इस लिये मुझे निवेदन करना है कि हमें सब बातों को सोच कर सब चीजें प्लान करना चाहिये।

हमारा जो प्रेजिडेंशियल ऐंड्रेस है उसके अन्दर बड़ी भारी कंट्रोवर्सी की चीजें हमारे

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

सामने आती हैं, और मैं उनका भी जिक्र करना चाहती हूँ। हमारे यहां लैण्ड पर सीलिंग लगाने की पालिसी बहुत अग्रेस से बन चुकी है, लेकिन उस का इस ऐंज्रेस में कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि वह कब इम्प्लिमेंट की जायेगी। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में बहुत तरक्की हुई है, लेकिन हालांकि प्रेजिडेंट के ऐंज्रेस इस बात की नोटिस ली गई है, फिर भी डिफेंस फैक्ट्रीज में जो प्रोडक्शन हुआ है और जो नई नई चीजें बनीं उनका उसमें जिक्र नहीं है। जहां पर पब्लिक सेक्टर की दूसरी चीजों, जैसे मशीन टूल्स या दूसरी चीजों, का जिक्र होना चाहिये था वहां इस बात का भी जिक्र होना चाहिये था कि डिफेंस फैक्ट्रीज में क्या प्रोडक्शन हुआ है क्योंकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तरफ से बड़ा भारी निशाना उन पर लगाया जाता है और उनका क्रिटिजिज्म किया जाता है, उनको घटा कर दिखलाने की कोशिश की जाती है।

हमारे प्रेजिडेंट्स ऐंज्रेस में मजदूरों के बारे में कहा गया, वह भी एक मुबारकबादी की चीज है। मैं अपने लेबर मिनिस्टर को मुबारकबाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन जैसी चीज बना कर हिन्दुस्तान में मजदूर भाइयों के लिये बहुत कुछ करने की कोशिश की और उनके लिये बहुत सी स्कीमें बनाईं। लेकिन इतना मैं और निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन पर मालिकों की तरफ से भी अमल होना चाहिये। इसके लिये अभी कुछ और कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। जितने भी हमारे कानून बनते हैं और मालिक उन को नहीं मानते हैं तो उनके विरुद्ध मजदूरों के केसेज सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाते हैं, और सात सात और आठ आठ बरस तक उन के केसेज लटकते रहते हैं। बहुत जरूरी है कि इसके लिये भी कदम उठाये जायें और मजदूरों के लिये जो स्टेट पालिसी बनती है उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के वास्ते मजबूत कदम हुकूमत उठाये।

16 hrs.

मुझे इस बात की भी मुबारकबाद देनी है कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति के ऐंज्रेस में यह लिखा गया है कि कोआपरेटिक्स की बहुत तरक्की हुई है। मुझे अदब से इतना अर्ज करना है कि हमें इसमें एक खतरे की और भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। जिन लोगों को और जिन इंटरस्ट्स को हटाने के लिए हम कोआपरेटिक्स बनाते हैं वह खुद ही जाकर कोआपरेटिक्स बना लेते हैं। यह जिक्र हुआ कि कई करोड़ का लोन डिसबर्स हुआ है। लेकिन देखने की बात यह है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट का उस पर सुपर-वीजन है या नहीं क्योंकि इसमें एक कंट्रोवर्सी की बात है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट का सुपरवीजन कम होना चाहिये, कुछ कहते हैं कि ज्यादा होना चाहिये, कुछ कहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा छट मिलनी चाहिये। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि हमने यह पौधा नया लगाया है और इसके जरिये हम यहां के आर्थिक हालात को बदलना चाहते हैं। अगर इस पर हुकूमत का सुपरवीजन न हुआ तो खतरा यह है कि जिन लोगों से हम इसको बचाना चाहते हैं उनके ही हाथों में यह चली जाएगी। जो लोन दिये जाते हैं अगर आप उनका ब्रेक अप निकालें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो लोग लाखों के लोन लेते हैं उनकी बड़ी भारी तादाद निकलेगी और जिसको हजार, दो हजार या पांच हजार का लोन लेना होता है, मेरा अपना अनुभव है कि, उसको छः छः और आठ आठ महीने धक्के खाने पड़ते हैं। तो यह निहायत जरूरी है कि जब हुकूमत इतने उत्साह के साथ इस चीज पर चल रही है तो वह इस बात का ध्यान रखे।

आखिर में मैं एक बात ही और कहना चाहती हूँ। बाहर से जो हमारे देश की भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया गया है, उसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति ने कहा है कि हुकूमत उसके बारे

में बहुत सतर्क है और हुकूमत इस बात का इन्तिजाम कर रही है कि हम जहाँ तक हो सके अग्रिम और शान्ति से उसका मुकाबला करें और उसका हल निकालें। पर मैं हुकूमत से इतना कहना चाहती हूँ कि जितना हमारी फौजों का जमा होना और जितना हमारी फैक्ट्रियों और इंडस्ट्रीज का बढ़ना बाहर के मुकाबले के लिए जरूरी है, उससे भी ज्यादा जरूरी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को मिला कर रखना है। हम देखते हैं कि देश में इधर उधर चुटपुट राइट हो जाते हैं, कभी फिरकापरस्ती के नाम से, कभी जाति के नाम से, कभी धर्म के नाम से और कभी जवान के नाम से। हमारी हुकूमत को उनको भी रोकना चाहिये। लेकिन मुश्किल यह हो जाती है कि इन बातों को स्टेट सव्जैक्ट मान कर सेंटर की तरफ से बहुत अरसे तक इनमें दखल नहीं दिया जाता। पर यह चीज हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को एक रखने से सम्बन्ध रखती है। इसलिए इसमें इस पार्लियामेंट को और सेंटर की हुकूमत को, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर और राष्ट्रपति को ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिये जिससे कि लोग एक होकर रहें। इस पर तबज्जह देने में देरी होने की वजह से यह चीज हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे कोनों में भी फैलती है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि कोई ऐसा मूव हो कि जिससे इस तरह की चीज जहाँ पैदा हो वहीं इसको रोक दिया जाए।

इतना कह कर मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो चीजें इस ऐंज्रेस में रखी गयी हैं मैं उनका स्वागत करती हूँ और उम्मीद करती हूँ कि हुकूमत उन सब को बहुत जल्द इम्प्लीमेंट करने की चेष्टा करेगी।

Mr. Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, I would take this opportunity on behalf of my group and myself to express our gratitude to the President for his Address. At the outset, we would also like to express our appreciation at the wonderful work that the team of experts who went to China have done.

Today the most burning question is the China issue and my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta has dealt with it at length and I would like to say that we all support what he said. There is one part in the President's Address on which I would like to pinpoint the attention of the House to and that is para 5 which reads as follows:

"In spite of present unwillingness, or even intransigence, my Government hope that sooner rather than later China will persuade herself to come to a satisfactory agreement with our country in regard to our common frontiers."

I emphasise the words 'persuade herself'. The Prime Minister is a great philosopher and his diplomacy is very often so high that it flies above the intelligence of the average Member of Parliament. I am afraid I cannot quite understand this point of view just as none of us were able to understand the diplomacy and the political philosophy of *Hindi-Chini-Bhai-Bhai*. That bubble flew so high but when it exploded, it shook the nation to its core. From this, if the Prime Minister expects us as a nation to believe that China who committed aggression on us expects us to go on our hands and knees and beg her to change her mood some day and vacate her aggression on our territory, then, it is a pathetic state of affairs. It is my reading, and I am sure most people who believe in democracy will feel that a country like China which is utterly ruthless, will never vacate our territory unless they know that we are strong enough to force them out.

It is due to our weak stand on our foreign affairs that countries like Sikkim, Bhutan and Nepal are beginning to feel shaky. If we want those countries to feel protected by India, then we will have to adopt a foreign policy which is much stronger. Today, the nation expects the Prime Minister to put a clear-cut programme

[Shri Karni Singhji]

before us. Unfortunately, in all the debates that we had on China, not even on a single occasion in spite of our requests, has the Prime Minister been able to put forward any cut-and-dried plan which could tell us how we would force China to vacate her aggression.

Acharya Kripalani: He has none.

Shri Karni Singhji: If we study the move of China, it reminds us of what happened in Germany, when Hitler, stage by stage, as the leader of an aggressive country, took the land of his neighbours. The same is happening to us, and if our eyes are not open now, and even today, at this late stage, if we are only in the mood to hope that China will some day "persuade herself to vacate", I think it is so high a stroke of diplomacy that I honestly cannot understand it.

About a year ago, when we discussed China, I had a point on my list to make, although I did not get a chance. That is this: when we were sending experts to China, it was the Chinese move really to waste time, because the passes would be covered by snow and by the time they return, almost a year would be lost. That is what exactly happened, and a year afterwards we find that China has the audacity to say that it does not recognise Kashmir's accession to India. It is completely preposterous. I therefore request you and the Prime Minister that we should take notice of this, and realise that this is hardly the time to delay things, unless of course the Government wish us to believe that perhaps a hundred years from today China may "persuade herself" to vacate the aggression on her own volition. I do not think the nation is in the mood to wait for a hundred years.

16.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We hear of the foreign policy of the Prime Minister as one of non-

alignment and neutrality. Often it made us wonder whether it was very wise, but because he is a lot older than most of us, we bowed down to his wisdom. But now we are beginning to wonder whether this non-alignment in the context of present events is really going to work. The question is as to whether we are today going to stretch our hands out and get economic aid and arms aid without strings attached from countries who feel like us, countries who are prepared to stand by us, countries who are democracies like us, or whether we are going to wait for another hundred years, hoping that China would vacate her aggression on her own.

In the past, the Prime Minister's replies too have been lukewarm. Often they have been evasive. I have been out in my district right out in the deserts and when I had been in the villages, I found people questioning me as to what was the stand of India, the stand which India wanted to take, on China. I tried to be just as evasive as the Prime Minister. I can tell you that it cut no ice. The people in the villages are very anxious of the fact that China had committed aggression and most of the people in India feel that their national pride is being hurt. I therefore feel that the Prime Minister should quit being so evasive and give us a definite idea. Those of us who sit here, I am sure, do not want the Government to divulge secrets which will help the enemy. We know it should not be done. We do not wish to know that. But we want to have a broad idea as to what exactly will be done. We cannot wait for an indefinite period, neither can the nation.

As far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, I have nothing to say. I am sure that the Defence Minister is a great military genius. I have nothing to add on that, but I do feel that perhaps at such a critical situation somebody much younger from

the younger generation should be taken up by the Prime Minister to become the Defence Minister, because I feel you need a man who is dynamic and at this time only the younger generation can supply dynamism.

I shall now switch over to another subject. I shall briefly refer to the canal waters treaty that took place between us and Pakistan. Rajasthan and Punjab are recipients of the water that comes from the Punjab rivers. For some reason or other, the supply of water in the canals has dwindled down and the people are getting extremely apprehensive as to whether this is due to the canal waters treaty. After having toured this area, I met the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power, who assured me that it was not the treaty that was responsible, but rather the low water in the Beas river. I hope that he will carry out the assurance of getting the Rajasthan and Punjab experts to sit together and find out exactly why Rajasthan is getting less water. I also hope that by next year, it will be proved to us without doubt that this reduction in water is not due to the treaty, but rather due to what he says. We will have to wait for a year before we hundred per cent believe that.

In today's papers, Shri Kairon has made a reference to the reduction in water in Punjab also and they have promised up to 50 per cent remission to the farmers. I hope that the Rajasthan Government will likewise take a cue from this and try to alleviate the distress of the people of the canal colony of Rajasthan, where the water has been limited this year.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We will certainly go into this matter, but this has nothing to do with the treaty.

Shri Karni Singhji: The hon. Irrigation and Power Minister told us the same thing. But what I said was, we would like to wait for a year to make it quite sure.

All these years that I have been here,—I belong to the younger generation—I have always figured out how best an opposition could be formed in this country, which would be democratic and socialistic, because without a first-rate united opposition, democracy cannot function properly. We have the Congress Party, which is good. It has the best men in the country, but at the same time, I feel my generation needs, and there is a call from my generation that there should be a united opposition today, so that we can face the threat of the Chinese. Unless we are united, we can never have a first-class democracy.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Can you meet the Chinese threat by fighting your own Government?

Shri Karni Singhji: We are not going to fight our own Government. If you believe in a Parliamentary democracy based on a democratic system, democracy can function best if you have a two-party system. Therefore, I would like to appeal to my elders here and my friends who belong to my own generation that we should try and think in terms of a united democratic socialist opposition. I am not bothered as to who is in power. We will be delighted if the Congress carries on for ever, but we want to make sure that we keep the Congress and the Treasury benches on their toes. We ask the Government to take us into confidence on the China issue. What is the result? We know nothing about it. But if we were all united, you will hear a different music from that side of the House.

Shri Tyagi: It is quite all right, but don't be in a majority.

Shri Karni Singhji: I think if the united socialist democratic opposition is in a majority, we might be able to get the Chinese aggression vacated.

Mr. Kennedy has shown that this is the time for the younger generation.

[Shri Karni Singhji]

We always hear about leadership lacking in this country. I think that my generation will be able to take up the challenge. After all, the Prime Minister is one of the greatest men the world has produced, but ultimately he must hand over to the next generation. I hope he will start the ball rolling by getting Ministers belonging to the younger generation and teaching them how to run the country. I shall not take up the time of the House but I would like to say this much. By the time the House meets next year—we would not be here, perhaps, because elections will come . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who will unite if he is not going to be there?

Shri Karni Singhji: I am not the pillar of opposition. I am merely the voice of the younger generation. There may be somebody else who may be elected from my area. By the time the House is reconvened at the end of the third elections I hope there will be no Chinese issue left and the Chinese would have vacated their aggression.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): Hon. Members, during the course of the debate, seem to have been much exercised about the Indo-China border dispute. It is but natural that the attention of the House is engaged on this problem to a very large extent. It is, I think, a pious hope, and a pious hope only, to expect China to realise her own mistakes and persuade herself to look to a satisfactory treaty as some members have desired here. But if we are for peaceful negotiations to get matters or problems of this type settled, there is no other way but to create favourable public opinion in the world and strengthen the forces of democracy so that there may be an impact of world opinion and also internal strength to get this problem solved.

What I am worried about is the time factor. Shri Asoka Mehta expressed certain sentiments very warmly. I quite realise the patriotic fervour with which he spoke and barring the warmth and emotion I quite realise the element of anxiety in what he said. In this House I take the opportunity of expressing genuine apprehension about this Indo-China border. The defence secrets cannot be divulged, that is true. But will the Prime Minister at least place before the people that since such and such date there have been no further incursions and that our defence forces have amply protected the line which is now indisputable. It is no more a question of pushing out or making China vacate aggression but at least preventing further aggressions. If this much information is given to the House and to the people, the people, I am sure, will be re-assured.

It is true that protests and negotiations are the only way, but the sentiments of the people are also to be appreciated and, therefore, I am placing before the Prime Minister this plea.

There is one thing in this regard. The attitude of the Communist Party of India is very strange. Shri Dange in his speech today has tried to explain away why China did not discuss the Sikkim and Bhutan borders with the official team of India. He used some such word as inopportune which has appeared in the paper. Instead of explaining what China probably might have thought, it would have been better and more helpful if he had stated unequivocally what he himself feels. That is more crucial. What China feels has been amply stated in those documents, but what Shri Dange and the Communist Party feel is all dubious and when questions are put straight there is an evasive reply. I therefore feel that when he stretches the hand of co-operation, it is but natural not only for Shri Asoka Mehta but for everyone of the patriots in this country to reject it because it

is all dubious. Therefore the hand of co-operation that is extended, being unclean, cannot be welcome. That is the tragedy of the Communist Party in this country. So long as this dubious nature continues it is digging its own grave. Democratic forces in India are growing from strength to strength and they will see that these disruptionist tendencies are wiped out.

I do not want to dilate upon the India-China border question further. I want to utilise the short time at my disposal for another very important problem which at the present moment is exercising the minds of all the genuine patriotic elements in the country. These incursions on the border of India will be met by the defence forces as also by the inherent strength of our people. But today there are incursions into the solidarity and the unity of the country. There are incursions into the mental health of the people. When we look at the whole picture a feeling of apprehension and a feeling of fear takes hold of our minds. Just the other day we saw in Bidar, a part of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, a Pakistani flag being taken in procession during day-time under the very nose of the Police officials and slogans shouted. The utmost that the Police officials did was to remove the flag and allowed the procession for the whole of the day. Bidar, believe me, was one of the greatest strongholds of the *razakar* regime and even if today there are these elements exhibiting themselves there I am not surprised. My complaint is not against the people who did it but I would like to know what those who were in authority there did. I do not know if any action has been taken to this moment. Perhaps action may have been taken. I do not charge the authorities there with that negligence. But to allow the whole procession consisting of thousands of persons to have their own way and shout anti-Indian slogans with a Pakistani flag during day-time . . .

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Shri Tyagi: Where was this procession?

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: In Bidar in the erstwhile Hyderabad State which forms a part of Mysore State.

This is a point which I hope the hon. Prime Minister and the Government of India will take serious note of. I do not consider this to be an isolated incident. Otherwise, I would have ignored it. But, incident after incident, a flag here and some slogan there are coming up. Therefore, I am putting forth this sincere plea. It may not have any direct bearing upon what President Ayub Khan has said at Dacca. But, surely there are elements in this country which take some nourishment, some encouragement from responsible heads of States and President Ayub Khan should be mildly told that such utterances are creating anti-Indian feelings which is diplomatically, nationally and internationally very wrong. I do not know diplomatic language; but it is certainly an incursion into the internal affairs of India.

There was a gathering of certain Muslims in Maharashtra, coming from all over India, some months back, at Sangli or Miraj, I do not know....

An Hon. Member: Miraj.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: where very odd opinions were expressed and very strange views were put forth which smack of anti-national feelings. I am putting it in very mild terms. I do not know whether the Indian mind has seen it or has felt very seriously about it. But, it is moving towards something which is very undesirable for our secular democracy. These forces have to be discouraged, and discouraged, shall I say, primarily by responsible leaders of Muslim opinion. Because, they will be in a better position to handle these minds. I would just plead with the Members of all the parties, just as Shri Asoka Mehta said and perhaps our revered Acharya Kripalani may

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

speak tomorrow and he may advise us likewise that we have failed. It is not a question of pointing to somebody or some party or some section for blame. The blame is on our shoulders as a nation that we have not been able to put down these communal and sectional forces. Let us cultivate that strength and see that this secular democracy which all of us are trying to build up lasts and prospers to the best of our lives.

There is another point. On the northern side, we see Sikh communalism coming up under the garb of the Punjabi suba. I have been one of those who have stood for supporting the formation of linguistic States and I am not repentant about that, though I know that formation of linguistic States has, in a certain measure, created mental complications and certain aberrations in the minds of the people which we never expected. That apart, this demand for a Punjabi suba, if it had been purely a linguistic one and if it had the support of the majority of the people in that region, it would have been understandable. But, without convincing the people and other sections about the justification of that demand and taking shelter under religion and Sikhism, it is something which will not only defeat the Sikh religion and its security and safety, but which will cut at the root of democracy in that part of the country and also the whole of the country. Therefore, I feel that we should take stronger measures to build up our own national strength and not allow these incursions into our secular democracy to grow.

In the same context, I look at the Jabalpur incident. I do not want to minimise the seriousness of that incident, but, after all, when I think of it in cooler and calmer moods, I do not know what has made these riots widespread, extending from one centre to another, from one city to another. What was, after all, the

cause? A Hindu lady student was molested perhaps by a gentleman from the other community.

An Hon. Member: He could not be a gentleman!

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: He was a Muslim. That is reprehensible, that should be condemned, but it cannot be a justification for innocent people being attacked at Sagar and other places. Are our sentiments grown so delicate, so flimsy, so tender that we flare up at some bad character doing an odd thing, and give it a communal colour, and also offer a handle to those who want to create communal feelings in this country? I only plead that saner elements in the country may create a healthy atmosphere so that our mental stability is not disturbed.

The third problem is that of linguistic minorities, which I would place before the House. After the formation of the linguistic States linguistic minorities have come up, and their problems also are manifold. So far, even after three or four years are over, we have not been able to stabilise mentally the linguistic minorities. The problem is that the linguistic minorities have to reconcile themselves to the new changed conditions and make themselves one with the majority language group. Equally, it is necessary that adequate, or at least equal, opportunities are given to the linguistic minorities and nothing is denied to them simply because they do not know or understand the language of the majority group.

In this connection, there seems to be some small lapse on the part of the Southern Zonal Council. It was brought to my notice by certain sections in Hyderabad—and it has been forwarded to the Home Ministry here I understand—that in the communique that has been published, Marathi language has not been given in Andhra Pradesh that position which is due to

it, though the interests of the other linguistic minorities, which are smaller in number, are safeguarded. This was brought to the notice of the State Government and they said they also did not know about it. I think that problem will be solved satisfactorily. I am bringing this to the notice of the House because the problems of linguistic minorities have still to be solved, and the problems are touchy also. If we exercise greater caution and devote greater attention, these problems can be easily solved.

The Prime Minister has often times said that national unity and solidarity are of paramount consideration. In one of his speeches he said that he would even discard the Plans if the nation's solidarity was not ensured, or something to that effect. The President has also, in his Address, hoped that the people will work towards a socialist society and harness all their strength and this is all good. But even the high and pious hopes will be defeated, if the forces that are raising their heads in the country today are not effectively put down.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों पर काफी प्रकाश डाला है। माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस पर काफी अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। जहाँ तक भारत का सम्बन्ध है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जब से हम आजाद हुए हैं तब से हमारी समस्याएँ कम होने के बजाय बढ़ी हैं। हमारे सामने पहले काश्मीर का सवाल था और पाकिस्तान का अगड़ा था। हमारे सामने गोआ का सवाल था, पुर्तगाल से अगड़ा था। इन समस्याओं को हम हल नहीं कर पाए हैं। उसके बाद चीन के साथ खाम-ख्वाह से अगड़ा हो गया और वह घटने के बजाय बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। रोज-ब-रोज हम देखते हैं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमारी समस्याएँ कम होने के बजाय बराबर बढ़ती जा रही हैं।

श्री बजरंग सिंह : उन्नति हो रही है।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : आपकी सलाह की जरूरत नहीं है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब ये सारी परिस्थितियाँ हैं तो मैं यह कहे बिना भी नहीं रह सकता कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमारी इज्जत, हमारी प्रतिष्ठा घटने के बजाय बढ़ी है। इतना ही नहीं बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्र भी हमारी तरफ देखते हैं और हमेशा यह आशा लगाये बैठे रहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की अमुक विषय में क्या आवाज है और जब कभी हम अपनी राय किसी विषय में देते हैं तो उसको वे काफी वजन देते हैं और काफी महत्व का स्थान उसको मिलता है।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य श्री डांगे का सवाल है, उनकी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सवाल है, वे दिन में तीन दफा रंग बदलते हैं। उनकी बात का मैं नोट भी नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि सन् १९६२ बहुत नजदीक आ रहा है और इसलिये उन्हें न मालूम कितने रूप धारण करने होंगे। उनका शरीर आत्मा के साथ नहीं है, उनके हृदय और मगज का भी साथ नहीं है। जब ऐसी बात है तो फिर जबानी बात का, जबान हिला देने भर की बात का कहाँ तक विश्वास किया जाए, यह एक कठिन सवाल है।

अशोक मेहता जी भी बोले और दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी बोले और उन्होंने भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमारे जो सवाल हैं, उनका जिक्र किया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो नीति हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनाई है, उसके सिवाय दूसरा चारा नहीं है। जो कुछ विरोधी पार्टी वालों ने कहा है चीन के बारे में या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उनकी बुद्धि से काम लिया जाता तो हिन्दुस्तान कभी का सत्तम भी हो गया होता।

[श्री रामसिंह भार्गव वर्मा]

केवल कहने की बात नहीं है, करने की बात है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जबान हिलाने वाले क्या बोर्डर पर गए हैं और क्या उन्होंने यह कहा है कि चूँकि गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी नाकामयाब साबित हुई है और गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं कर सकती है, हम जाकर वहाँ लड़ेंगे मरेंगे। मरने की बात तो दूर, मैं समझता हूँ उन्होंने तीन बार खाय़ा होगा दिन में।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में केवल बातों से काम नहीं चलता है बल्कि सवाल यह है कि घर में हम कितने मजबूत हैं, हम में कितनी एकता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि चीन एक मिनट में हट सकता है अगर आप ने यह महसूस किया होता कि हमारा देश मजबूत बनना चाहिये और उसको मजबूत बनाने के लिए आपने प्रयास किया होता। यह बात नहीं हुई है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने सोचा है कि पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है जबलपुर में क्या हुआ है बस्तर के महाराजा क्या कर रहे थे? इन सारी चीज़ों को आपको समझने की ज़रूरत है। विरोधी पार्टियों के समाने केवल जबान हिलाने के सिवाय मशज को हिलाने का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है (interruptions) इस पहलू पर विचार करने की ज़रूरत है, सोचने की ज़रूरत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ तो झगड़ा नहीं है यहाँ तो सब न जबान ही हिलानी है।

श्री रामसिंह भार्गव वर्मा : आप जानते ही हैं कि अमरीका और रूस दो बड़ी शक्तियाँ हैं। इनके पास बड़े बड़े साधन हैं। रूतनिक ये छोड़ रही हैं, मंगल और शुरु तक यह पहुँचने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। लेकिन उनमें से आज किसी की भी यह हिम्मत नहीं है, किसी में भी यह ताकत नहीं

है कि एक दूसरे के खिलाफ़ चक्कू तो क्या एक पिन भी उठा सकें। मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो देश मजबूत है वह देश सब तरह से मजबूत है। मैं लेबर का आदमी हूँ और आंकड़ों को ज्यादा समझना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन जितना भी समझने की कोशिश करता हूँ उससे पता चलता है कि इस दिशा में हिन्दुस्तान बराबर आगे बढ़ रहा है। किसी भी देश का इतिहास उठा कर देखिये। रूस का इतिहास उठा कर देखिये, युगोस्लाविया अभी थोड़े दिनों से आज़ाद हुआ है, उसका इतिहास उठा कर देखिये चाइना, जो पिछले साल तक लम्बी जबान निकाल कर बातें करता था, उन को देख लीजिये। यहाँ पर खबरें पहुँच रही हैं कि उन की हालत आज क्या हुई है। वहाँ पर क्या लगते हैं जैसे कि हिन्दुस्तान में सन् १९४३ और १९४४ में लगा करते थे। पाकिस्तान हमारे पड़ोस में है, उसकी हालत क्या है। हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से बराबर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हम काफी आगे बढ़े। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या होगा यह हम अभी नहीं कह सकते, लेकिन अगर आंकड़ों के हिसाब से देखा जाये तो हमारी प्रगति बहुत काफी हुई है। जब हम आज़ाद हुए थे तब जो हमारा उत्पादन था, अब उससे डबल उत्पादन हो गया है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़े आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ। जब सन् १९५० में हमारी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू हुई उस समय के आंकड़ों को लेते हुए, अगर उनको हम १०० मान लें, तो सन् १९५६ में हमारा प्रोडक्शन ६२ परसेन्ट बढ़ा है। एक सवाल पैदा होता है, आप अपनी ज़रूरतें कैसे पूरी करें, और विरोधी पार्टियाँ क्या कहना चाहती हैं। आज मैं इस चीज़ को बतलाना चाहता हूँ, क्यों कि मुझे रोज़ाना फ़ील्ड के अन्दर अनुभव होता है, कि उन्होंने

प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की जगह उसे घटाने की कोशिश की है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल गलत है ।

श्री रामसिंह जाइ बर्मा : लेकिन फिर भी हम कह सकते हैं कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से देश में हम जितना आगे बढ़े हैं और गरीबों को उस में जितना फायदा पहुँचाना चाहिये था उतना उनको नहीं मिला, इस में कोई शंका की बात नहीं है । जब हम फिगर्स को देखते हैं तो हमें लगता है कि हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ा । अगर हम सन् १९६० के आंकड़ों को १०० मान लें तो सन् १९५९ में प्रोडक्शन १९२ हुआ है, अर्थात् ९२ परसेन्ट बढ़ा । लेकिन एम्प्लायमेंट कितना बढ़ा है ? एम्प्लायमेंट मुश्किल से २४ परसेन्ट बढ़ा है । अगर सन् १९५० में यह १०० था तो आज केवल १२४ हुआ है । अगर प्रोडक्टिविटी को हम सन् १९५० में १०० मान लें तो सन् १९५९ में वह बढ़ कर १५५ हुई है, यानी ५५ परसेन्ट बढ़ी है । अगर हम सन् १९५८ के आंकड़ों को लें तो उस समय जितना हमारा एम्प्लायमेंट था उससे केवल साढ़े ६ परसेन्ट बढ़ा है जब कि उत्पादन लगभग साढ़े १६ परसेन्ट बढ़ा है । एक वर्ष के अन्दर प्रोडक्टिविटी ५२ परसेन्ट बढ़ी है ।

दूसरी तरफ अगर हम देखें तो टैक्सेशन का बोझ गरीब लोगों पर ही बढ़ा है । अमीर लोग टैक्स से बचे हुए हैं और गरीब लोगों को इन्डाइरेक्ट टैक्स देना पड़ रहा है । प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है लेकिन हम एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं दे रहे हैं उस हिसाब से, इस का मतलब यह है कि गरीबों को रोजगार नहीं मिला लेकिन अमीरों को प्राफिट मिल रहा है । अगर हम इनकम टैक्स को लें तो पायेंगे कि

सन् १९४८ में जो टैक्सेशन था उसमें और आज के टैक्सेशन में ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ा है । दो, चार करोड़ इधर या दो, चार करोड़ उधर । लेकिन एक्साइज ड्यूटी जब हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ तब एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं थी, लेकिन आज चार सौ करोड़ रु० की एक्साइज ड्यूटी हम लोग दे रहे हैं और यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी गरीब और जो बेकार लोग हैं उन पर भी पड़ती है उन्हें देनी पड़ती है । इसलिये जो बजट आ रहा है, उस के अन्दर यह देखने की जरूरत है कि गरीबों के ऊपर इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन न बढ़े । इस पर बहुत गौर से सोचने की जरूरत है ।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन का भी जिक्र है । यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है, लेकिन कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन किस के लिये है ? क्या यह मालिकों अर्थात् एम्प्लायर के लिये भी है ? यह केवल मजदूरों के लिये है कि न-स्तो नहीं होना चाहिये, उनको गैर हापजर नहीं रहना चाहिये, हड़ताल नहीं होनी चाहिये, कोई झगड़े का मौका नहीं आना चाहिये चारों तरफ से मजदूर को बांध कर रखा गया है, लेकिन जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं, उन के अधिकारी जो हैं, वे कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन का कहां तक पालन करते हैं ? एक भी सरकारी कारखाना नहीं है, जिसमें कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन का पालन होता हो । तमाम अधिकारी मनमानी करते हैं, जिसको चाहा निकाल दिया, जिसको चाहा ले लिया, जिसको जो चाहें ले या दें, कारखाने के अन्दर उन की पूरी मनमानी चलती है । इसी तरह से दूसरे एम्प्लायर भी मनमानी करते हैं । प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन सिर्फ मजदूर के लिये होता है जिस में वह चाहे तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाये । मजदूर तो कम से कम सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जा नहीं सकता, हां एम्प्लायर भले ही चला जाये । उसका आखिर जाता भी क्या है ? पसा सास कारखाने का लगेगा मामले को चलाने के लिये । मजदूर

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

को पता भी नहीं लगेगा कि किस कारखाने से दिया गया ।

मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ : थोड़े दिन पहले इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस में एक राय से यह निर्णय हुआ कि बोनस कमिशन मुकर्रर किया जाये ताकि यह सँवा जाये कि बोनस किस आधार पर दिया जाये । निर्णय हो गया, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से बोनस कमिशन नियुक्त किया गया । केवल एक मिल ओनर ने कहा, जिसका किसी यूनियन से झगड़ा चला था कि उसे वह चेअरमैन नहीं चाहिये । हमेशा जो ट्राइब्यूनल के चेअरमैन रहे हैं या इंडस्ट्रियल कोर्ट के चेअरमैन रहे हैं उन्हें ऐसे कमीशन या बोर्ड का चेअरमैन बनाया जाता रहा है । ट्राइब्यूनल से तो झगड़ा पैदा नहीं हो सकता । अगर मिलमालिक यह कहता है कि फलां जज को चेअरमैन न बनाया जाये या मेम्बर न बनाया जाय तो कैसे काम चल सकता है । अगर मजदूर भी इसी तरह से कहने लगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई मामला हल ही नहीं हो सकता है । हाई कोर्ट के एक जज ने कोई फैसला दिया, उस जजमेंट को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रद्द कर दिया । अब अगर कोई मालिक यह कहे कि हाई कोर्ट के जज को डिसमिस कर देना चाहिये, तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई । एम्प्लायर लोग इस बात के लिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिलना चाहते हैं, लेबर मिनिस्टर से मिलना चाहते हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के अन्दर यह नहीं होना चाहिये । इस आधार पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर किसी भी एम्प्लायर से बात करने के लिये तैयार न हों, क्योंकि मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ कि अगर एक मजदूर यह मांग करना चाहे कि फलां जज नहीं चाहिये, या फलां मेम्बर नहीं चाहिये, तो यह कहां तक ठीक है । मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बड़े सोचने की बात है ।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की फूड पालिसी के बारे में भी निवेदन

करना चाहता हूँ । हमारे देश के अन्दर किसी प्रदेश में कितना उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है कितना नहीं, इस को देख कर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को विचार करना चाहिये कि कोई हिस्सा देश का ऐसा न हों जहां पर लोगों को भर पेट खाना न मिलता हो । एक जगह अनाज सड़ा करता हो और दूसरी जगह लोग भूखे मरें, फिर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से हाउस में यह जवाब दिया जाये कि फलां सरकार की गलती थी, इस का क्या मतलब है ? मैं जानता हूँ कि इस में कठिनाई किस लिये है । वह इसी लिये है कि कोई भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अगर गलती करती है तो उस को चेक नहीं किया जाता है । अगर कोई स्टेट गलत काम करती है तो उसे वह गलती न करने दी जाये । मध्यप्रदेश के अन्दर सरकार ने गेहूँ खरीदा और वह सड़ा गया, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया उस में कुछ नहीं कर सकी । यहां यह बात कही जाती है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की गलती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि हमारा प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के साथ रीजन बनाने को तैयार नहीं हुआ इसलिये केन्द्र ने हमें दबाया । और महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को अनाज नहीं उठाने दिया । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस तरह कहा जाता है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से दूसरी बात कही जाती है । एक तरफ अनाज सड़ता है और दूसरी तरफ हम विदेशों से अनाज मंगा कर लोगों को खिलाने को कोशिश करते हैं । इस से लोगों को कंप्यूजन होता है । मध्यप्रदेश में गेहूँ सड़ा रहा है, पंजाब से गेहूँ उठाया नहीं जा रहा है और अमरीका से गेहूँ लाकर बम्बई आदि को खिलाया जा रहा है । यह नीति है या अनीति यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

दूसरी तरफ हर राज्य यह कोशिश कर रहा है कि हमारे प्रदेश के अन्दर औद्योगिक कारखाने डाले जाएं । राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान में कारखाने डाले जा रहे हैं, महाराष्ट्र भागे

बढ़ रहा है, गुजरात आगे बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन मैं अपने प्रदेश की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट की औद्योगिक नीति क्या है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मध्यप्रदेश के अन्दर उद्योगों की यह हालत है कि जो हैं वे भी खत्म होते जा रहे हैं, और लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा जाता है तो कहते हैं कि हमारी पालिसी है। उनके पास एक फाइल है उसमें उद्योग नीति है, वह कहते हैं कि हमारी पालिसी इस फाइल में है। हम उस फाइल का क्या करें। हमारे पास इतनी अगरबत्ती भी तो नहीं कि हम उसे जला-जला कर उस फाइल को धूप दिया करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें तो मैं भी मेम्बर साहब की कोई मदद नहीं कर सकता।

श्री रमसिंह भाई बर्मा : गवर्नमेंट को देखना चाहिए कि कौनसा राज्य गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की औद्योगिक नीति के अनुसार चल रहा है। खास कर मेरे प्रदेश पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए यह मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश के सामने प्रमुखतया तीन समस्याएँ हैं। प्रथम, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में दोनों शक्ति गुटों से अलग रहने की विदेश नीति पर दृढ़ रहते हुए हम अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा किस प्रकार करें। दूसरी समस्या यह है कि राज्य के असाम्प्रदायिक स्वरूप को कायम रखते हुए, भाषा, पन्थ और मजहब की विविधताओं को विकसित होने का पूरा अवसर देते हुए, हम राष्ट्रीय एकता को किस प्रकार बढ्दमूल करें, और तीसरी समस्या यह है कि व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और व्यक्तिगत प्रेरणा को बनाये रखते हुए हम राष्ट्र में आधिक समता और आर्थिक वैभव किस प्रकार स्थापित करें।

इन समस्याओं के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्र-जीवन जो भी प्रश्न हैं उनका समावेश हो जाता है,

और उनके प्रकाश में यदि हम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को पढ़ें तो इन समस्याओं का कोई स्पष्ट और समाधानकारक उत्तर हमें नहीं मिलता।

पहले भारत की सीमाओं पर विदेशी आक्रमण से जो संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है हम उसका विचार करें। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में यह आशा प्रकट की है कि देर से नहीं तो जल्दी ही चीन अपनी हठ-वादिता की नीति को छोड़ेगा। संसद के सदस्य और देश की जनता सरकार से यह जानना चाहेंगे कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जो यह आशा प्रकट की गई है उसका आधार क्या है? कौन से ऐसे संकेत मिले हैं, जिनसे हम समझें कि चीन अपनी हठवादिता की नीति को छोड़ देगा, भारत की सीमा पर से अपने आक्रमण को हटा लेगा और भारत के साथ फिर से, भारत की सार्वभौम सत्ता का सम्मान करते हुए, बराबर के सम्बन्ध स्थापित करेंगे? पिछले कुछ महीनों की घटनायें और चीन के साथ अधिकारियों के स्तर पर हुई वार्ता इस प्रकार की आशा के लिए कोई आधार नहीं देती। इस वार्ता के द्वारा एक बार फिर से यह प्रकट हो गया है कि चीन भारत के साथ मित्रता नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि मित्रता एक ही आधार पर हो सकती है कि भारत की भूमि पर जो चीन का आक्रमण है उसे चीन हटा ले, मगर आक्रमण को हटाना तो दूर रहा, हमारी भूमि पर चीन अपने दावे को बढ़ा रहा है। भूटान और तिब्बत में हमारे सम्बन्धों को अमान्य कर रहा है। जम्मू और काश्मीर के भारत में सम्मिलन को चुनौती दे रहा है। सीटो और सेंटो के सदस्य पाकिस्तान से हाथ मिलाने के लिए तैयार है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमें एकांकी करने जा रहा है, दोनों अधिकारियों की रिपोर्ट से यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि चीन के इरादे अच्छे नहीं हैं।

[श्री वजपेयी]

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह आशा प्रकट की थी कि जब सम्भव हो हम शान्तिपूर्ण समझौते द्वारा इस समस्या को हल करेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि समझौते के लिए गुंजाइश कहां है? चीन अपनी जगह पर दृढ़ है। वह हमसे अपने आक्रमण को मनवाना चाहता है, हमें दबाना चाहता है। हमारी सार्वभौम सत्ता के लिए चीन ने जो चुनौती दी है, हम या तो उस चुनौती का दृढ़ता से सामना करें या फिर हम झुक जायें, बीच का कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि सरकार की नीति शान्तिपूर्ण किन्तु दृढ़ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसकी थोड़ी सी व्याख्या की जाए। देश शासन से इस प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहता है कि चीन के अधिकार में भारत की जो भूमि चली गई है वह कैसे वापस आएगी, इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारी क्या नीति है? "क्या अभी भी हम यह आशा करते हैं कि प्रेमपूर्ण वार्ता द्वारा चीन अपने आक्रमण को हटा लेगा। और अगर हम यह आशा करते हैं तो इस आशा का आधार क्या है?"

कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो समझते हैं कि शायद युद्ध का तरोका ठीक नहीं है। वे सिद्धान्ततः युद्ध के विरोधी हैं। मैं शासन से इस सम्बन्ध में एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। हम आज युद्ध न करें, हम आज युद्ध की स्थिति में न हों, युद्ध करना हमारे लिये उपयोगी न हो, यह चीज तो मैं समझता हूँ। लेकिन यह कहा जाए कि हम किसी भी प्रश्न पर युद्ध नहीं करेंगे, तब फिर युद्ध न करना एक सिद्धान्त बन जाता है। युद्ध न करना हमारी नीति है या सिद्धान्त है? और अगर यह सिद्धान्त के रूप में हम स्वीकार करते हैं तो फिर इतनी बड़ी सेना रखने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। फिर तो आचार्य विनोबा भावे की शान्ति सेना का संगठन होना चाहिए।

मगर इस सम्बन्ध में भी मुझे शक है। शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से गोआ की मुक्ति के लिए जो जन आन्दोलन किया गया उसे आपने बन्द कर दिया। आप गोआ में सैनिक बल प्रयोग भी नहीं करेंगे, आप गोआ में शान्तिपूर्ण सत्याग्रह नहीं होने देंगे, और फिर भी आशा किये कि गोआ मुक्त हो जाए। इस विचित्र नीति को समझने में मैं असमर्थ हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कल जारी रखना चाहेंगे?

श्री वजपेयी : जरूर जरूर।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to make an announcement. There are 123 amendments to the Motion of Thanks which have been selected by hon. Members to be moved now:

A list indicating the number of the selected amendments will be circulated to Members tonight for their information.

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention that the Second Five Year Plan has not resulted in any appreciable improvement in the standard of living of common people" (1)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the increasing economic disparity in the country". (2)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Government has failed to control the rising prices of food-grains and to lay down a definite price policy"(3)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the corruption, favouritism and nepotism rampant in the country" (4)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the ever-increasing bureaucracy (5)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Urdu language" (6)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any specific plan for the solution of the bottleneck in transport of coal from the coal fields to the various consuming centres resulting in the stoppage of industrial production and also production of coal since the coal mines are forced to stop their work of excavation of coal." (12).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any specific plan for the vacation of Chinese aggression and recovery of the areas so far illegally held by the Chinese." (13).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any strong measures for the safety and defence of our northern borders." (14).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the intention of the Government to appoint Agricultural Commodities Price Fixation Board to safeguard the peasant from the loss which he might incur due to the downward trend of prices of agricultural commodities." (15).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any specific plan for the better management and development of small scale and cottage industries in the country especially the supply of raw material, i.e., coal, steel etc." (16)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any action to undo the wrong done to various teachers of Banaras Hindu University by way of victimisation." (17)

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any specific plan for the reclamation of cultivable waste land to increase the food production and give employment to the unemployed persons." (18)

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any plan to make the uneconomic land holdings rent free in order to save the agriculturists of uneconomic land holdings from economic disaster." (19)

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any specific steps which should be taken by the Government to replace English by Hindi as the official language of the Union." (20)

(x) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps which would be taken by the Government to ensure educational facilities to the College and University students in view of the proposed decisions of the University Grants Commissions to restrict the admission of students to colleges and Universities." (21)

(xi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps to provide a minimum wage for the agricultural labour." (22)

(xii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any specific plan how the disparities in income shall be removed specially by formulating the plan for fixing minimum income of Rs. 100/- per month of an individual and maximum income of Rs. 1000 per month for the time being." (23)

(xiii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any specific mention that no victimisation of the Central Government employees who participated in the last general strike of those em-

ployees shall take place and that wherever any victimisation has taken place the victimised employees shall be taken back on their original post." (24)

(xiv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the nationalisation of oil industry." (25)

(xv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the foreign capital invested in the country which has so far reaped profits to the extent of capital invested or more than that shall be taken over by the State without paying any compensation." (26)

(xvi) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the Government would try to form a Third Block of Non-aligned Nations of the world to safeguard peace in the world and for the emancipation of countries who have not yet attained independence." (27)

(xvii) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the Union territories of the country specially Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh shall be granted responsible Government and elected assemblies shall be restored there." (28)

(xviii) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address

President

there is no mention of any specific plan for freeing Goa from the Portuguese yoke and integration of the same and also of Dadar and Nagar Haveli with the Indian Union." (29)

(xix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the increasing lawlessness which is raising its head in the country and steps to deal with it." (30)

(xx) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the price per maund of sugarcane to be paid to the sugarcane growers shall be fixed at Rs. 2 per maund and the ex-factory price of sugar at Rs. 32 per maund." (31)

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no reference to naming of Madras State as Tamilnad in deference to wishes of people of the State." (32)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about a specific date-line for the *de jure* transfer of Pondicherry and other former French possessions." (33)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding reinstatement of those Central Government employees who participated in July, 1960 strike." (60).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding restoration of recognition of those Unions and Federations of Central Government employees whose recognition was withdrawn after the July, 1960 strike." (61)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding growing unemployment in the country and measures likely to be taken by Government to solve it." (62)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding transfer of Berubari to Pakistan without prior consultation of the people of Berubari." (63)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding growing corruption in the country and measures likely to be taken to uproot it." (64)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no call for a national unity for the success of the Third Five Year Plan." (65)

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding non-implementation of certain favourable recommendations of the Pay Commission even after one and a half years of its publication." (66)

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

(vi) That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding measures to be taken by the Government to protect the real wages of the workers both in public and private sectors." (67)

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding power shortage in U.P. and measures likely to be taken by Government for early completion of certain projects." (68)

(x) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the acute shortage of coal in U.P. for industrial and domestic purposes resulting in closure of industrial units and extreme hardship to the people." (69)

(xii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding protection of rights and privileges of the minorities in all the States." (70)

(xiii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding distribution of land to landless peasants." (71)

(xiv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding upliftment of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes." (72)

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government in discontinuing forthwith the use of English in public places and in official work." (73)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government in providing sixty per cent. jobs to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes of the country including harijans, shudras, muslims, christians in defence and civil services." (74)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government to check the increasing prices of goods manufactured by machines and factories and of agricultural products and foodgrains and to evolve a price policy whereby the prices of foodgrains will not increase by more than one anna per seer during the year and the prices of goods manufactured in factories beyond one and a half times of cost price." (75)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government to evolve a policy for exemption of unprofitable holdings from the levy of land revenue." (76)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding

failure of Government to appoint Pay Commissions for the labourers employed in chemical, iron and leather industries." (77)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government to provide adequate relief to the families affected in most parts of the Uttar Pradesh as a result of floods in important rivers of Uttar Pradesh." (78)

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government to reinstate or provide an alternative employment to employees of Central Government whose services were terminated on account of participation in the strike." (79)

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government to get the teachers of Banaras Hindu University reinstated even after the judgement of the Supreme Court." (80)

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government to put an end to corruption and favouritism rampant among high officials." (81)

(x) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government to recover the territories of India forcibly occupied by China." (82)

(xi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government to free Goa." (83)

(xii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government to get Indians in Ceylon the rights of citizenship." (84)

(xiii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of Government regarding the apartheid policy being adopted in regard to Indians in Africa." (85)

(xiv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government's foreign policy." (86)

(xv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government to remove unemployment and to put an end to corruption and starvation prevalent in the country." (87)

(xvi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention regarding failure of Government to bring about a ratio of 10 to 1 in the maximum and minimum incomes." (88)

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the recent Assam disturbances." (94)

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the steps being taken to rehabilitate the refugees of Assam disturbances." (95)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the transfer of half of Berubari Union to Pakistan." (96)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government has failed to regain their territories from the illegal occupation of China." (97)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the effective steps to be taken to release Goa from the foreign occupation." (98)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the dismissals and other repressive measures taken against the Central Government employees as a result of the recent strike." (99)

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the high prices of food-stuff, cloth and other daily necessities of life." (100)

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the re-emergence of a communal body like Muslim League in almost all the States of India." (101)

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the communal disturbances in various parts of the country." (102)

(x) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention about the reorganisation of States on linguistic basis." (103)

(xi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the steps being taken to rehabilitate and to grant aid to the political sufferers." (104)

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention,—

(a) to extend the Industrial laws, and other laws to Pondicherry and other former French possessions pending *de jure* transfer,

(b) to clothe Supreme Court with full powers to receive all appeals from former French possessions,

(c) to non-implementation of Textile Wage Board's recommendations to the Textile Mills in Pondicherry." (113)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention to accumulate handloom stock like "Bleeding Madras" and suitable steps to be taken for helping the handloom weavers through increasing the number of weeks of enhanced rebate and extending the benefit to art silk and promoting

export through Governmental agencies." (114)

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the discontentment prevailing in Orissa among all sections of the people over the failure of the Eastern Zonal Council in settling the border dispute between Orissa and Bihar." (115)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the failure of the Government for safeguarding the linguistic and cultural interests of the Oriya-speaking population in Sareikella and Kharswan in Bihar." (116)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has taken a very complacent attitude in respect of the failure of the Government to put a check to the rising prices in the country even after ten years of planning." (117)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the co-operative credit movement in supplying credit to vast sections of rural people as revealed in the Second Report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee." (118)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the absence of real power in the hands of Panchayat and Zila Parishads" (119).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government in checking the growing unemployment in the country even after ten years of planning" (120).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the failure of the agrarian policy of the Government regarding giving lands to the landless peasants and stopping the eviction of tenants" (121).

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention of the failure of constitutional machinery in many parts of India including Assam and the growing reliance on police and army for crushing the democratic movements of the people of India including the strike of the Central Government employes for redressing their grievances peacefully" (122).

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the growing importance of the role of the youth in the rebuilding of the country and fails to suggest allocation of more funds in the Third Plan for implementing youth welfare measures" (123).

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to admit boldly that the Government's attempts to resolve our involvement with China by peaceful negotiations have failed,

[Shri Vajpayee]

but instead continues to nurture vain hopes that China will in course of time shed her intransigence, thereby making an entirely misleading appraisal of the menace posed by China". (138).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address contains no reference to the 12000 square miles of Indian territory in Chinese occupation, and so gives no indication as to how the Government propose to redeem these areas" (139).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address omits to take note of the dangerous espionage activity being organised in India by nations deemed to be having friendly relations with India" (140).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address reference to Goa' is helplessly silent on the mode whereby the Government contemplate to fulfil their commitment to Goa's liberation" (141).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the serious threat to national integrity posed by the recrudescence of communalism" (142).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in its assessment of the economic situation the Address fails to evince any awareness of the severe strains and stresses the nation's economy is being subjected to because of deficit financing, consequential inflation, mounting foreign indeb-

tedness, and of the need to re orientate the Third Plan accordingly" (143).

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not reflect national urge for vacating Chinese aggression on Indian territories" (144).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address still holds out the fond hope of redeeming Goa from Portuguese colonialism in a routine way" (145).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not deplore the failure of the UN in Congo, to save Mr. Lumumba and his associates from the hands of a pack of murderers, headed by his political opponents" (146).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain reference to the growing disintegration in the country and steps to check it" (147).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the rising spiral of prices, and suggest ways and means to control the rise" (148).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the languishing of export trade in spite of platitudinous assurances, and the

difficulties encountered by industries on account of foreign exchange difficulties and does not suggest appropriate remedies in this regard" (149).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the various difficulties encountered by the linguistic minorities" (150).

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain reference to the immediate necessity of resolving the few outstanding border disputes between States, particularly between Bihar and Orissa regarding Seraikella and Kharswan" (151).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to the latest developments in Congo including the dastardly murder of the Prime Minister of Congo, Mr. Patrice Lumumba by the hirelings of imperialists" (152).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate any new, positive and effective move by India in Congo" (153).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of the United Nations and its Secretary-General in bringing order and security in Congo" (154).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure to recognise the Government, headed by Mr. Gizenga, in Congo at Stanleyville" (155).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure to recognise the Algerian Provisional Government headed by Mr. Ferhat Abbas" (156).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any new move towards the expulsion of the Portuguese fascists from Goa" (157).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the fact whatever increase in national income has taken place has been appropriated by the richer classes." (158)

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the agricultural labour and other poor sections of the people have suffered further erosion of their meagre income." (159)

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to note that the progress of ceiling legislation in the States has been very slow." (160)

(x) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in spite of ten years of planned development, regional disparities in economic development have increased." (161)

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

(xi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the serious problem of linguistic and religious minorities." (162)

(xii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the mounting problem of unemployment in the country." (163)

(xiii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make a mention of the increasing penetration of foreign monopoly capital into our economy." (164)

(xiv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is silent on the disturbing fact that since independence concentration of wealth and economic power has reached dangerous proportions" (165)

(xv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Central and State Governments resort to undemocratic practices and political discrimination against the Communist Party and progressive minded people." (166)

(xvi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the public sector industries are being thrown open to big financial magnates in the name of public participation in state undertakings." (167)

(xvii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no effective steps are being taken to bring

down the soaring cost of living." (168)

(xviii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take into account the dangers to which our economy and country's political independence is exposed to, due to mounting debts from imperialist countries." (169)

(xix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to acclaim the Cuban revolution led by Fidel Castro." (170)

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any effective measures having been adopted to stop corruption, hoarding, profiteering and blackmarketing which is increasing day by day." (171)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any effective steps having been taken to raise the standard of living of the common people of the country by establishing economic equality on a just and enduring basis" (172).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure of the Union Government to play a more positive and effective role in the solution of border disputes between the Maharashtra State and Mysore State; Maharashtra State and Gujarat State; and Maharashtra State and Madhya Pradesh State" (173).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that no assurance has been given to implement the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in his last several yearly reports." (174)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no remedy has been prescribed to remove the growing unemployment in the country." (175)

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to—

(a) distribute the Government waste land amongst the landless people of the country,

(b) have uniform policy as regards land reforms by fixing ceilings on big holdings." (176)

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

(i) "That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that despite reference in the Address to the 'progressive preparedness for defence', the country is kept *virtually* in a state of helplessness against aggression from China". (187)

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the reference in the Address to the 'peaceful liberation' of Goa is calculated to encourage Portugal to persist in her policy of colonial domination." (188)

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that while reference has been made to India's contribution to the solution of the disarmament problem the Address contains no reference at all to the increasing conquest of outer space by nuclear powers, with all the terrific implications of potential use of outer space for military purposes". (189)

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that no definite programme for arresting the inflationary trends in prices has been outlined in the Address." (190)

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not disclose specific steps for making the country selfsufficient in the matter of foodgrains." (191)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are now before the House.

16.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 21, 1961/Phalguna 2, 1882 (Saka).

Monday, February 20, 1961/Phalgun 1, 1882 (Saka)

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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143	Film on Mahatma Gandhi	759—62
144	International Film Festival in India	762—67
145	Export of iron ore to Japan	767—69
146	Hostel for single female government employees	769—75
147	Third Five Year Plan	775—78
148	State Industries	778—82
149	Export of artificial silk rayon to East Africa	783—84
150	Sheet glass plant in Andhra Pradesh	785—86
151	Manufacture of glass bangles etc.	786
152	Export of salt	787—91
153	Promotion of exports	791—92
154	National building construction corporation	792—94
155	China-Pakistan border Agreement	794—95
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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155	Indian embassies abroad	801—02
156	Nagas	802
158	Influx of East Pakistan Tribes in Tripura	802—03
159	'Plan Week'	803
160	Death of Indians near Ceylon	803—04
161	Production of chemical fertilizers	804—05
162	Government files	805
163	Spare parts of automobiles	805—06
164	Auction of land by Govt. in New Delhi	806—07
165	Indian film market in foreign countries	807—08
166	Tea research station at Valparai	808—09
167	South Africa as a Member of Commonwealth	809
		709—10

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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253	Indo-Tibetan trade	810—11
254	Slum clearance in Jammu and Kashmir	811
255	Water coolers	812
256	Architects in P.W.D.	813
257	Rules re. Supervision of construction	813—14
258	Export of fruits and vegetables	814
259	Ambar Charkha training centres in Maharashtra	814—15
260	Foundry Force and Heavy Machine Building plants, Hatla	815
261	Fertilizer factory, Ennore	815—16
262	Export of cement	816—17
263	Trade with West European countries	817
264	Expenditure on reception of dignitaries	817—18
265	Land reforms	818
266	Indian productivity team on sugar	818—19
267	'Swing Credit Limit'	819
268	Prices of scooters	819
269	Prototype Training-cum-Production centre at Guindy	820
270	Audit of accounts of Private Limited Companies	820
271	Per Capita Investment	820
272	Cryolite	821
273	Slum clearance in Kerala	821—22
274	Chummeries in Lodi Colony, New Delhi	822—23
275	Lift staff on workcharged establishment in C.P.W.D.	823—24
276	Recruitment of controllers of imports	824
277	Payments to Indian Refugee Contractors	825—26
278	State Trading Corporation	825
279	Manufacture of cars, trucks, jeeps etc.	826—28
280	Slum clearance in Orissa	827—28
281	Handidhwa colliery	828

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
282	Heavy Electricals (P) Ltd., Bhopal	828-29
283	Housing Board for Punjab	829
284	Hospitals at Calcutta and Bombay	829-30
285	Overpayment to C.P.W. D. contractors	830
286	Overpayments to C.P. W.D. contractors	830-31
287	Radio station at Imphal	831
288	Transcription and Pro- gramme Exchange Ser- vice of A.I.R.	831-32

OBITUARY REFERENCE 832

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Uma Charan Patnaik who was a sitting member of Lok Sabha.

Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 832-33

A copy of statement correcting the reply given on the 15th February, 1961 to Starred Question No. 19 regarding Dam on Sutlej River by the Chinese.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENT- ED 833

Hundred and sixth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF UR- GENT PUBLIC IMPOR- TANCE 833-43

Shri S. M. Banerjee called attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the acute shortage of coal and coke in Uttar Pradesh, specially Kanpur.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF UR- GENT PUBLIC IMPOR- TANCE—*contd.*

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 843-44

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy) moved for the election of a member from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be a member of the Raighat Samadhi Committee. The motion was adopted.

BILL PASSED 844-71

Further clause-by-clause consideration of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill concluded and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

MOTION OF THANKSON THE PRESIDENT'S AD- DRESS 871-988

Shri Bhakt Darshan moved a motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri C. R. Patilbhi Raman seconded the motion. One hundred and twenty-three amendments to the motion of Thanks were moved. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1961/ PHALGUNA 2, 1882 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the motion of Thanks on the President's Address and the amendments thereto.